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WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

A SKIRMISH AT EDSELL'S HILL.

A train with 200 troops left Alexandria yesterday afternoon for the purpose of obtaining wood at Edsell's Hill. While the cars were loading, some of the troops proceeded over the hill toward Springfield Station, when they were fired on by the rebels, and three of their number wounded. The entire party, with the exception of two who became detached and were taken prisoners, returned to Alexandria, having fully succeeded in the object of their expedition.

THE POTOMAC OPEN.

The *Pusey* arrived this evening, and reports that five or six vessels of the Potomac flotilla are lying near the Maryland shore, within view of the rebel battery at Freestone Point. The remainder of our vessels are off Aquia Creek, from which the privateer *George Page* has recently made repeated unsuccessful attempts to emerge.

Numerous small craft, loaded with supplies, were passed by the *Pusey*. They were bound for Washington.

There has been no firing by the rebels since last Thursday, nor can any signs of life be seen at Freestone Point.

The Potomac is certainly not now closed by the enemy. Our merchants are daily receiving goods from the North, by way of the river.

AMERICAN MATTERS IN SWITZERLAND.

A letter from the Ex-President of the Republic of Switzerland, who is now a member of the Federal Council, says:

"We watch here with great solicitude the progress of the secession war, (Sonderbundskrieg,) a war which if not successfully checked by the patriots of the South, may assume a most formidable aspect. It is true that the array with which the North confronts secession may appear imposing, even to the South—nevertheless when the avalanche is once fairly in motion, it is too late to frustrate its formation, and gathering, in its devastating course of vast proportions, sweeps resistlessly onward, regardless of every obstacle, until striking some mountain wall of rock (Felsenward) it is dashed into fragments, and rendered harmless to many a peaceful and happy valley home, upon which it would have otherwise brought ruin and misery. May God, the Almighty, protect the Republic."

Another letter says:

"Switzerland, having attained the highest rank among the nations of the world, the Swiss Government omits no opportunity to encourage the people to maintain the enviable position. Virtually carrying out the doctrine of Free Trade, her mechanical and artistic productions are even offered every possible opportunity to enter into competition abroad with those of other countries. In view of this, the Federal Council has promulgated a series of resolutions, wherein it is stated that responsible Commissioners would be appointed by the Federal Government to attend the Great Exhibition of 1862 in London, and there to take charge, without any expense to exhibitors, of all articles sent on by the Swiss for exhibition, unpack and repack them, and see to their safety. Furthermore, that all expenses of transportation and insurance incurred on articles of Swiss manufacture, during their transit to and from London, will be borne by the Federal Government, provided the articles forwarded have passed an examination before the various Cantonal Boards of Supervisors, whose duty it will be to judge if the articles offered for transportation are of sufficient merit to entitle them to exhibition at the Great World's Fair."

It appears that Mr. BARNAIS, the American Consul to Zurich, has not yet received his Exequatur, and that the Consul to Basle will likely fare no better, unfavorable reports being in circulation in regard to both of them. As to the former, it is said by the Swiss authorities, that, while editing a newspaper in the West, he frequently indulged in severe strictures against the Swiss Government, which has determined not to grant him an Exequatur until his reported malicious language towards Switzerland finds refutation from parties authorized to inquire into his antecedents.

SUTLERS ALLOWED.

It will be of interest to the military to state that troops in the campaign, on detachment or on distant service, will be allowed sutlers at the rate of one for every regiment, corps or separate detachment, to be appointed by the commanding officer of such regiment, corps or detachment, upon the recommendation of the Council of Administration, subject to the approval of the General or other officer in command.

IRON WHEELS.

The Government for some time past has been making experiments with iron-wheel transportation wagons.

NO MORE PRIVATE LETTERS.

The Secretary of War, in consequence of the pressure of public business, is compelled to cease opening any letters addressed to him, marked "private." Hereafter all letters so marked will remain unopened.

FAILED TO REPORT.

Some apprehension is felt for Lieut. SCHOONMAKER, who was detached from the *Minnesota*, with orders to report to the Navy Department, but who has failed to do so.

MONEYS DUE DECEASED SOLDIERS.

The Second Auditor of the Treasury has issued a circular to enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers to obtain settlement with the least delay.

THE CASE OF COL. EINSTEIN.

Although Col. EINSTEIN, of Philadelphia, was put under arrest seven weeks ago by orders of Gen. MCDOWELL, he has not yet received a copy of the charge and specifications against him. Whatever these may be many of his brother officers and friends express the opinion that he should either be tried, and if found guilty, dismissed, or restored to his command.

ELECTIONEERING AMONG THE TROOPS.

As the Pennsylvania State election will take place next Tuesday, a number of politicians are now electioneering among the troops from Pennsylvania on the line of the Potomac. On that day the latter will vote in their respective camps, the Captains and Lieuteuants acting as judges of election; the returns under the law being as valid as if the voting took place in their precincts at home. The presence of active politicians in camp for the purpose of influencing the voting of volunteers is not considered by rigid disciplinarians calculated to have a good moral effect upon the Army.

CLOTHING OF THE REBELS.

Capt. THOMAS, of the Quartermaster's Clothing and Equipage Department, has on exhibition at his office a considerable amount of clothing belonging to the rebel Army, which was captured at the time of the advance of our troops on Munson's Hill. Some of the coats and pantaloons for officers were of the finest French cloth, and of a substantial character. They were captured in rebel wagons, together with muskets, sabres, pistols, and several Colt's patent six-chamber rifles. The clothing is elaborately adorned with tinsel.

PROMOTED.

Major RUCKER, of the Assistant Quartermaster's Bureau, has been promoted to a colonelcy. Capt. HART, his assistant, will, it is supposed, be promoted as a consequence.

ON GEN. HUNTER'S STAFF.

The President has appointed C. G. HALPINE, late of the Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York State Militia, to be Assistant Brigadier-General on the Staff of Gen. HUNTER, with the rank and pay of Major in the United States Army. He will report forthwi th at Jefferson City.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

MOVEMENTS ON THE OTHER SIDE.

DARNESTOWN, Monday, Sept. 30.

The first frost of the season was experienced here last night.

Capt. COLLIS' independent company of Crimean Zouaves, one hundred and one in number, arrived at head-quarters on Saturday night, after performing a march of 31 miles in nine hours. They are now doing duty as Gen. BANKS' body-guard. Each one has seen service in the late Continental wars of Europe.

Capt. WILLIAMS, late Assistant Adjutant-General of Gen. BANKS' Division, left here yesterday *vid* Washington, to take command of the Massachusetts cavalry. His successor has not been announced.

From an elevation, yesterday, near the mouth of the Seneca, was seen along the line of the Leesburgh and Alexandria Turnpike, continuous clouds of dust progressing southward, which indicated movements of large bodies of troops or baggage-trains, leading to the belief that the rebel Army near Leesburgh was leaving *en masse* for the seat of war near Washington, but this morning the encampments near the former place were discovered intact.

Last Wednesday three men belonging to the Thirty-fourth New-York, attempted to cross the Potomac in a boat at the Whitehouse Locks, near the mouth of the Muddy Run. When nearly across, a volley of thirty guns was fired by the rebels. The rower was shot in the right shoulder blade, the ball traversing under the skin, and lodging above the elbow of the left arm. One of the others fired seven shots from the stern of the boat, and three of the rebels were seen to fall.

In the affair of last Tuesday at the Point of Rocks, Col. GEARY, after shelling the rebels from their position, crossed the river at the head of about 24 men, and ascended the mountain, where he found two fortifications of timber and earth. These he entirely demolished, and then pursued the enemy four miles into the interior, but without overtaking them.

A gentleman in our service has just returned from his home in Virginia, and brings the following intelligence from the region above Harper's Ferry.

At Leestown, on the Winchester Railroad, three miles east of Charlestown, were located about 300 irregular cavalry, to guard Charlestown against the threatened demolition of that place by our forces at Sandy Hook, if our pickets there were fired upon.

Capt. HENDERSON, of the rebel cavalry, although severely wounded by a private, is not dead as reported. He has nearly recovered from the effect of his wound. His command, together with TURNER ASHBY'S cavalry, are protecting the laboring forces engaged in tearing up the Railroad at Kearneysville above Duffield's Station, and guarding the shore at Sheppardstown. About three hundred men were dismantling the remaining locomotives, and loading rails, &c. They were, also, employed in procuring copper from the locomotives and shops, as well as spouting, by order of the Rebel Government, for the manufacture of percussion caps. In connection with this it was stated that the cap manufactory at Winchester, opposite Richmond, had nearly stopped for want of copper.

Four hundred Morgan County cavalry had been sent to the Potomac opposite Hancock to protect the importation of salt, leather and coffee. At this place our Government has no protecting force, and it is stated that a large quantity of salt stored at the warehouse of JACOB GROVE, near Sharpsburgh, has found its way to the cement-mill above Hancock, and thence into secessia.

All around in this section, soldiers and Confederate agents were plundering alike the houses of Unionists and Secessionists of coffee, salt and bacon, leaving families entirely destitute of these necessaries. JOSEPH GOYLE, a cartman, and WM. BRAMAN, formerly a boiler-maker, went last Wednesday to the house of a MRS. NOAKES and took 30 to 40 pounds of coffee, threatening her with imprisonment if she protested against it. They also made a demand for money, which they said was in the house, but the lady thinking imprisonment preferable to starvation, refused to give up what she had.

At Winchester there are 500 to 600 militia armed with shot guns, old pistols, etc., and many of them had not seen a charge of powder and ball since their impressment. It required a considerable regular force to keep them from mutining and returning home.

My informant visited Charlestown to see some friends;—when a short distance from that place, in company with others, he was challenged by a rebel picket stationed near an old building. The latter fired his piece and ran to his comrades in the building, pursued by the others, from which they subsequently escaped. On taking possession of the rebel resort, our friends found there nine guns, a hat full of percussion caps, and fifty or sixty pounds of lead, all of which were seized upon. Following up this success, they visited the premises of a rebel partisan, where they captured five horses, two mules and four volunteers, all of which were employed in the rebel service.

MICHAEL PRICE, one of the first advocates of secession in Virginia, and recently in the army opposed to our forces under Gen. ROSECRANS, has become disgusted with the cause and returned to his home near Harper's Ferry. He controlled and exercised great influence in getting the State out of the Union, but has become convinced that the Confederacy can't stand. He now wishes his Union friends to intercede for his return to loyalty. On Thursday he dined at the house of an old friend, and remarked that the rebels might as well fight against the devil or the North Star as ROSECRANS, "For," he said, "just as we thought we had got him, he was all around us. At other times when we thought we were safely encamped for the night, he thought he would attack us, and did, too." He says, also, that ROSECRANS is more than a match for all the rebel forces west of the mountains.

The rebels have given up all idea of crossing the river, unless Maryland assumes a hostile attitude.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, Sept. 30.

On Thursday last, Maj. GOULD and Capt. SCRIBER, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts, under the guidance of Maj. MCDANIELS, of the special service, went over to Harper's Ferry, and succeeded in recovering two valuable bells belonging to our Government, one of which weighed 1,200 pounds and the other 900 pounds, together with a fire-engine and other articles captured by the rebels. On the same day they arrested a Mr. MAGRAW, who had been engaged in the *laudable* occupation of robbing the Unionists for the benefit of the rebels. Letters were found in his possession, showing that he was in constant communication with the rebel leaders. The officers confiscated his mules, wagons, and other articles. MAGRAW remains a prisoner. There is plenty of evidence to prove him guilty of the grossest treason.

The four large pieces of ordnance, which were recently recovered from Harper's Ferry, have been fitted up in an ingenious manner by Capt. SCRIBER, and frequently pay their respects to the rebel scouts, when they visit the Ferry. The same officer has collected large quantities of railroad spikes, which he wires in suitable bundles, and discharges them in place of cannister shot. Capt. S. declares that he can keep the whole rebel army from crossing here with these novel projectiles.

Great credit is due to Major GOULD and Capt. S. for their mechanical skill in the erection of batteries and fortifications fronting Harper's Ferry and Ford, extending a distance of several hundred yards. The latter perfectly protect our forces from any attack.

There are but very few families remaining in Harper's Ferry, and these being Unionists, earnestly desire that the before-named officers with their command should remain here for their protection.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 1, *vid* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The *S. R. Spaulding* has not yet arrived here from Hatteras Inlet.

Flags of truce to-day conveyed a number of wounded rebels, made prisoners in Western Virginia, to Craney Island.

THE PRISONERS AT CHARLESTON.

THEY ARE COMMITTED TO THE CITY JAIL.

From the Charleston Mercury, Sept. 14.

Yesterday the Yankee prisoners of war, who had been expected on Thursday, reached the city at an hour when most of our citizens were probably still slumbering in their beds. The arrangements for their reception, which had been made by Col. BRANCH, commanding the military, were carried out quietly, and in the most satisfactory manner. The detail for this service was the First Regiment Rifles, to which was attached a squadron of cavalry. Owing to the fact that the train was expected at midnight, the detail was larger than it would have otherwise been.

The several companies were under arms all night. At 5½ A. M. the order to form was given, the train having been signaled. The Zouave Cadets, Capt. CHICHESTER, were specially detailed to receive the prisoners from the cars. This was done by forming in two ranks—intervals of two paces—faced inwards—giving a width of twelve paces. On the right of the Zouaves the first platoon of the Louisiana Volunteers were posted—on the left, the second platoon—leaving an opening for the prisoners to march into the square, the officers entering first, followed by the soldiers. As soon as this was completed, the prisoners, with their guard, were marched into another hollow square, formed of the Washington Light Infantry on the right, the German Riflemen on the left, the Beauregard Light Infantry and Moultrie Guard on the right flank, and the Palmetto Riflemen, Carolina Light Infantry and Jamison Rifles on the left flank. In this order, accompanied by the Charleston Light Dragoons in front, and the German Hussars in the rear, both under command of Major RYAN, the corps being under command of Col. J. L. BRANCH, proceeded through Washington, Calhoun, Cumming, Beaufain, Mazyck and Magazine streets to the jail, where proper arrangements had previously been made for their temporary reception by Capt. THEODORE G. BOAG, specially detailed for the duty.

After the prisoners had been duly placed in their quarters, the companies of the rifle regiment, with the exception of the Zouaves, were dismissed. Col. BRANCH detailed the Washington Light Infantry to escort their Louisiana comrades to the Charleston Hotel, where they enjoyed the needed rest after their toilsome journey, which had been rendered doubly arduous by the constant guard duty rendered necessary by the presence of so large a body of prisoners.

The Zouaves were detailed for guard duty at the jail. The Yankee officers, thirty-four in number, were placed in three good airy rooms, on the second floor of the jail. The privates, to the number of one hundred and twenty, occupied twelve rooms on the uppermost story of the building. None of the rooms contain any furniture, but the prisoners all had their blankets, and seemed at no loss to make themselves tolerably comfortable.

We endeavored to get a copy of the roll of the prisoners, but this was refused by the officer in charge of the military guard, as a possible breach of his duty. We have ascertained, however, that among the prisoners are the following officers:

Col. Wilcox, Michigan First; Col. Corcoran, New-York Sixty-ninth; Lieut.-Col. Neff, Second Kentucky; (?) Major John W. Potter, Thirty-eighth New-York; Rev. G. W. Dodge, Chaplain Eleventh New-York; Rev. H. Eddy, Chaplain Second Connecticut.

Surgeons—Griswold, Thirty-eighth New-York; Grey, United States Army; Stone, United States Army; Connolly, Second New-York: Harris, Second Rhode Island.

Captains—Downey, Eleventh New-York; Fish, Thirty-second New-York; Farush, Seventy-ninth New-York; Drew, Second Vermont. Shurtliff, Seventh Ohio; L. Gordon, Eleventh Massachusetts; Whittington and Jenkins.

Lieutenants—Toy, Twenty-fifth New-York; Hamblin, (son of the actor of that name,) Thirty-eighth New-York; Underhill, Eleventh New-York; Worcester, Seventy-first New-York; Dempsey, Second New-York; Wilcox; Seventh Ohio; Gordon, Second Dragoons, United States Army; Kent, United States Army; Caleff, Eleventh Massachusetts; Connolly Sixty-ninth New-York.

The privates are nearly all from Michigan, Massachusetts and New-York. A Richmond paper had mentioned these prisoners as having been "selected chiefly from among those who had evinced the most insolent and insubordinate disposition," but their deportment yesterday was generally as orderly as could be desired. They all wear their uniforms, although some of these are in a somewhat dilapidated condition. The officers have trunks, but the men are encumbered by no superfluous baggage. Some of the officers, including CORCORAN, are not yet wholly recovered from their wounds. They are generally abundantly provided with money, (specie,) and were very solicitous to be allowed to hire a cook to prepare their meals. We learn that instead of the usual coarse prison fare they will be served with good substantial rations from the Commissary Department.

When they first arrived they were generally taciturn, but during the day became communicative—in some instances, even loquacious. We may mention that they evinced a holy horror for the newspaper reporters, the very natural consequences of their experience with the representatives of the unprincipled Press of the North. Their views with regard to their probable treatment here, were various. Some of them imagined that they were to be placed immediately in irons, while others (especially the officers) labored under the fond hallucination that they were to be liberated on parole. Many of them busied themselves with devising propositions to communicate by letter to their friends. The plan most popular among them seemed to be to have their packages of letters *sent out to the blockading fleet under a flag of truce.*

The prisoners will remain in the jail until next Tuesday, by which time, it is expected, Castle Pinckney will be ready for their reception. Meantime, the Zouaves will continue to perform the necessary guard duty. No one excepting the guards was yesterday permitted to see the prisoners. A more suitable custodian than Capt. BOAG could scarcely have been selected. While he will in no case be unconcernedly harsh, he possesses in an eminent degree the firmness necessary to enforce a proper discipline among the captive Yankees.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

W. H. RUSSELL, LL. D., APPREHENDED FOR HUNTING ON SUNDAY.

From the Chicago Journal, Sept. 30.

We learn that WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, LL. D., the correspondent of the London *Times*, who is spending a few days in Illinois, shooting prairie game, was yesterday arrested near Wilmington, in Will County, at the instance of residents in the vicinity, for shooting on the Sabbath.

We are not in possession of the particulars of the arrest, but learn that he was to have an examination at Wilmington to-day.

The legal authority for this arrest is contained in section 146 of the Criminal Code of this State, as follows:

"Whoever shall be guilty of any noise, rout or amusement on the first day of the week, called Sunday, whereby the peace of any private family may be disturbed, such person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars."

By another section of the Criminal Code it is provided that such fine shall go "to the education of any poor orphan child or children of the proper county."

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

Great Reception of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Regiment in Louisville—Gen. Anderson's Speech—Occupation of Muldraugh's Hill—Movements of the Rebels, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEAD-QUARTERS GEN. SHERMAN'S DIVISION, NEAR ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., Friday, Sept. 27, 1861.

Reaching Louisville from Paducah on the evening of the 23d, I left the same night on the special train provided to send forward to the seat of danger the Twenty-fourth Illinois, Col. HECKER. The scene in the city as this veteran regiment marched through, and at the dépôt when they took the cars, beggars description. I have beheld manifestations of enthusiasm before, but I certainly never witnessed anything like that sublime and overwhelming outburst. Tens of thousands of citizens of both sexes, in the streets, in the windows, and on the house-tops, with waving banners and electrifying shouts, welcomed to Kentucky the gallant volunteers of the Union. Reiterated and unbroken cheers going up from the assembled thousands like the roar of the ocean, strains of martial music swelling above the wild huzzahs, the national standard floating from a hundred flag-staffs, testified the gratitude and loyalty of Louisville. Gen. ANDERSON and Mr. GUTHRIE accompanied the regiment to the dépôt, to see it safely off, and just as it was about to depart, the former gathered the officers around him, and addressed to them a brief but soul-stirring appeal. And then, with banners flying, drums and trumpets pealing, and the people wildly cheering, the cars moved forward for the seat of war. At various places along the road are encampments of National troops, and these, as the train went by, greeted their comrades with shouts and volleys.

I must not omit to mention a pleasing incident which occurred at the dépôt just before we started. A Home Guard company from Oldham County, who had gallantly obeyed the call of their imperilled State, arrived at the dépôt and called upon Gen. ANDERSON to swear them in. After the ceremony had been performed to their satisfaction, they felt, like genuine Kentuckians as they were, that it would be highly improper to let so solemn and important an occasion pass without a speech. Accordingly they shouted loudly for a speech from the General. With a smile upon his humane and genial face, the General responded as follows:

"Boys, you are going to fight for your country. Honor yourselves by heroic deeds in her behalf. Never disgrace yourselves, boys. Do everything that is right and nothing that is wrong. There, boys, that is my speech to you."

When the train reached the Rolling Fork, where the traitors had burnt the railroad bridge, we found that the gallant little army had left there their tents and provisions and pushed forward in search of the enemy. Half a regiment of Indianians had arrived and pitched their tents alongside the deserted encampment. Their great red camp-fires glaring through the thick, dark forest, and revealing, just in the deep shadows beyond, the long lines of still white tents, whose occupants were off among the hills upon the war-path, presented a wierd and romantic scene. We lay there the remainder of the already far-spent night, and the next morning pushed forward up the dark ravines and narrow gorges of Muldraugh's Hill to this point, where we overtook the advance. The camp is on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, forty miles from Louisville, two miles from Elizabethtown, the shire-town of Hardin County, and immediately upon the summit of the world-renowned Muldraugh's Hill.

Rapid as was the march of the Army to this point this position was not assumed an hour too soon. There can be no question that BUCKNER intended to occupy Muldraugh's Hill, although, as matters turned out, he got no nearer than thirty miles. An extensive and well-planned conspiracy between him and traitors within the State came very near being crowned with complete success. The native rebels were to seize all the trains upon the road, telegraph BUCKNER of their success, hurry forward the trains to transport his troops to Muldraugh's Hill, and break down all the bridges between there and Louisville, so as to obstruct and delay the passage of National troops until BUCKNER should have full possession of that important position. The first part of the plot was successfully accomplished. Five trains of cars, with their locomotives, were seized, and a sixth prevented from falling into their hands only by being thrown off the track. But when they came to telegraph to BUCKNER, who had the self-same night advanced to Bowling Green, they found that the wire had been cut by the Union men below. Becoming alarmed, and fearing that they were about to be cut off, they only took time to burn one bridge, that at Rolling Fork, near the foot of Muldraugh's Hill, and then fled with the trains they had stolen. BUCKNER placed a strong force on such cars as he had, and started them forward as an advance guard to occupy Muldraugh's Hill. But again the loyal citizens on the railroad upset his plans. They placed obstructions on the track, threw off two of his trains, and delayed the expedition until the startling intelligence arrived that ROUSSEAU had taken possession of Muldraugh's Hill with ten thousand men. Thus frustrated and forestalled, BUCKNER stopped his advance in a strong position at Munfordsville, where the railroad crosses Green River and sent forward detachments to break the bridges and tear up the track. Four hundred of these miscreants actually came to Nolin Creek, within ten miles of us and burnt the bridge there. They have destroyed every bridge, trestle-work and culvert between Elizabethtown and Green River.

What, now, is the military situation here, so far as can be disclosed without detriment to the cause? Eighteen miles above Louisville, the hills which from Cincinnati down have jutted close against the Ohio suddenly desert the river, and, bending away to the South in a bow two hundred miles in circumference, return to it again twenty miles below the Falls. Louisville stands on the northern verge of a perfectly flat plain, inclosed by these hills. This plain is drained by Salt River and its tributaries. It is one of these tributaries, Floyd's Fork, rising near the Ohio, east of Louisville, that entices away the hills from the less romantic stream, and leads them with the spell of its crystal waves many miles along its varying southwesterly course towards its confluence with Salt River. But, with a return of their old fickleness, the hills, at length tire of the beauty of the bright waters, and, forsaking the "Fork" several miles above its mouth, make an immense swoop of sixty or eighty miles away to the south, running square across the head waters of Salt River, and circling around the source of the Rolling Fork, a large tributary which comes in from the south, as Floyd's Fork does from the north and east. Once south of the Rolling Fork, the hills, content with the fertile plain already within their embrace, consent to be led back by that stream to the Ohio. From the source of the Rolling Fork to the mouth of Salt River, the hills are known as Muldraugh's Hill—a name likely to become as famous in military history as the Alps or the Black Forest. It is improperly called a hill, for it is nothing more than a huge bench or step-off, where the usual table-land of Kentucky suddenly pitches down into a flat plain. The summit once reached, there is no descent upon the other side—nothing but an elevated plain extending away until it crops out upon the Mississippi in high bluffs at various points. Two of these outcropping points, Hickman and Columbus, the rebels have already seized, and if BUCKNER had got Muldraugh's Hill, they would have had complete military possession of the outer rim of the vast table on which lower Kentucky and West Tennessee lie. BUCKNER'S movement is but a continuation of POLK'S—a part and parcel of the same plan. Going south from Louisville, along the line of the Nashville road, Salt River is crossed at a distance of eighteen miles, by a magnificent bridge, near Shepardsville, the shire town of Bullett County. It was part of BUCKNER'S plan to destroy this bridge, but his panic-stricken minions turned back before they reached it. Fifteen miles beyond Shepardsville the Railroad crosses the Rolling Fork, where there was a wooden bridge two hundred feet long. In consequence of the destruction of this bridge by the rebels, the National forces now pressing forward to Muldraugh's Hill, leave the cars at that point. Two or three miles beyond the Rolling Fork the foot of Muldraugh's Hill is reached. The Railroad following the bed of a clear, dashing stream, bright and beautiful as crystal, mounts, in the course of five miles of laborious ascent, striding from hill to hill across dizzy trestle-work, nearly to the top of the hill, and then boldly plunging into its side, emerges through a tunnel twelve hundred yards long, upon the level plain beyond. The wagon road follows the line of the Railroad to the foot of the hill, and then glances off up a long dark and narrow defile, shadowed by thick woods. Ascending this defile two or three miles, you come to a large hill, thrown abruptly across your track. Climbing this, you are upon the summit of Muldraugh's Hill.

It needs no comment to make plain the vast military importance of Muldraugh's Hill. If BUCKNER had got there, POLK meanwhile holding Hickman and Columbus, the rebels would have had almost complete control of a vast natural fortress, embracing half the area of Kentucky, and, with the exception of Paducah, all Southern Kentucky would have been converted into a fortified rebel camp. Louisville would have been at their mercy, for the plain north of Muldraugh's Hill has no natural defences worth mentioning. The enemy must be kept beyond the hills, or Louisville is lost and Kentucky with her.

Frustrated in his attempt on Muldraugh's Hill, BUCKNER has assumed the next strongest position. At Munfordsville, thirty miles southwest of Muldraugh's Hill, the railroad crosses Green River. The river cutting down into the table-land is flanked by highlands on either side. The hill on the south side rising a few feet higher than the general level, and suddenly dropping back to it, forms a complete natural breastwork, behind which the enemy are now posted, and from which the guns command the river. The only way to get them out is to shell them out. They have destroyed all the turnpike bridges across Green River, so that their flank may not be turned.

We are now encamped within about thirty miles of the rebels. However, their main body is yet at Bowling Green, forty miles further on. Brig.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN is in command here. Of the number of troops under him it would be improper to speak. Besides ROUSSEAU'S gallant pioneer Kentucky Brigade, there are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and regular troops here. No general advance can be made until the bridges and the track are repaired. A large force is now at work on the Rolling Fork Bridge. When that is completed this division will no doubt be moved on to Nolin Bridge, and after that is rebuilt to Bacon Creek Bridge. When we get along down there, the enemy may try to keep us from rebuilding the bridges, and so the work may begin this side of Green River.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

THE NATIONAL TAX.

In the Kentucky Legislature, on Sept. 28, Mr. ANDREWS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report in relation to the direct tax imposed by Congress, and asked leave to be discharged from its further consideration. Granted. Yeas, 67; Nays, 10.

Said report reads as follows:

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred, "leave to bring in a bill to take the sense of the people of Kentucky at a special election, to be held on the 1st Monday in December next, as to whether the State should pay her proportion ($715,695) of the direct tax assessed by the Congress of the United States," have had the same under consideration, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the leave, because the proposition involved in the "leave to bring in the bill" proposes to submit to the people of Kentucky, whether they shall or shall not pay their proportion of a tax levied by the Congress of the United States, and levied in the exercise of an *unquestionable constitutional power;* and that whatever difference of opinion may exist in the minds of equally honest men as to the policy and propriety of Congress resorting to the exercise of the power, the legal and constitutional question remains the same. In the opinion of this Committee it is not in the power of the Legislature, either to abrogate, enlarge, or limit, any direct grants of power found in the National Constitution, nor can they by any constitutional act authorize the people of Kentucky to do so, so long as Kentucky remains a constituent part of the United States Government. Such can only be done by the modes prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and the mode proposed by the "leave" is not one of those.

And the Committee have not been able to come to the conclusion that Congress has transcended any of its powers in the imposition of the tax referred to, but be this as it may, that question is one to be settled alone by the Courts and not by the Legislature.

And the question may now be asked, has not the conduct of those who complain of this tax, and that of those with whom they propose to cooperate, rendered the Legislature imposing this tax necessary to protect the Union from the assault made upon it by the seceded States, whose Army is at this moment in sight of and beleaguering the National Capital, and threatening the existence of the National archives? And again, because Kentucky herself, notwithstanding *all her persistent efforts to keep out of this unnatural war*, is at this moment invaded by at least three separate columns of Confederate troops, a portion of her territory seized and unjustifiably held by them, her public works destroyed, her towns sacked and burned, and her people harrassed, driven from their homes, and others slaughtered. For these deeds, there is no justification or palliation; and inasmuch as this State is assaulted with a view to its conquest, she has a right to the protection of the National Government, and all the loyal States and people, and will cheerfully meet her share of the costs necessary to defend her soil, and the liberty of her citizens. This has been made necessary by no act of the majority of the people of Kentucky, but has become so by the unlawful and unjustifiable invasion of her soil by the Armies of the seceded States, whose people we have never injured, or in any manner desired to molest, and with whom we desired to live on terms of fraternity and peace, and would yet desire to so live, if permitted to do so on honorable conditions.

And lastly, it cannot be that Kentuckians will allow sordid considerations to intervene when their loyalty to a Government from which they have received so many blessings is in danger. But were they to be unmindful of their duty, to honor and the memory of past blessings, and allow such considerations to control their action, there would be no need of speculation upon this subject. The United States and the Confederate States have both levied taxes for the support of the existing war; and the contrast between the taxes levied by each is great and striking. At the very lowest calculation a citizen of the Confederate States must pay a war tax more than ten times as great as the citizen of the United States. A change, therefore, of allegiance and political relations would, of necessity, bring upon the people of Kentucky a *far greater weight of debt and taxation* than the assumption by the State of this tax or its payment by the people; and the Committee congratulates the country that in this instance it will be true that loyalty and economy are harmonious.

WHY LOUISVILLE WAS NOT CAPTURED.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The fact that Gen. BUCKNER did not take the City of Louisville instead of stopping at Green River, where he invaded Kentucky on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, is due, not to any foresight or force of the United States authorities or of the Union men of Kentucky, but to the loyalty, courage and tact of one obscure individual. The Secessionists had laid their plans to appear suddenly in Louisville with a powerful force. They had provided for transportation four hundred cars and fifteen locomotives, and had eight thousand men, with artillery and camp equipage, on board. They had secured the services of the telegraph operators, one of whom forwarded to Louisville a dispatch explaining the detention of trains on the road, and were moving forward at a grand rate. Everything was going well with them, and Louisville, with perhaps the exception of a few Secessionists, was unsuspecting and unguarded. Gen. ANDERSON being innocent of any knowledge of the movement; JAMES GUTHRIE, President of the road, totally in the dark, and Gen. ROUSSEAU lingering in camp on the Indiana shore. But at a station just beyond Green River, there was a young man in the service of the road, who was a warm friend of the Union, and who, comprehending the meaning of the monster train, when it came up, seized a crowbar used for taking up rails to make repairs, and while the locomotives were being wooded and watered, ran across a curve, and in a deep narrow cut, wrenched the spikes from four rails. The train came along at good speed, the rails spread, the locomotive plunged into the ground, the cars crashed on the top of it, and it was twenty-four hours before the train could go ahead. In the meantime Louisville was saved. The hero of the occasion had not had time to get out of the cut before the crash came, and was taken, but in the confusion and excitement got away, and is safe.

These facts are related by Dr. E. S. NEWTON, who was in Nashville when the secession Army advanced, was detained there several days subsequently, heard the circumstances narrated there, and was told of them afterwards by Gen. BUCKNER, and other officers of the Confederate Army.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MISSOURI.

REPORTS FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat* says:

Mrs. FREMONT arrived here from St. Louis this afternoon, and was received at the dépôt by the General and staff and a detachment of sixty of his body guard, and escorted to the camp.

Gen. FREMONT receives numerous visitors daily, who desire him to send a regiment to this place and that, and in the interim for the protection of Union men's property, but he is obliged to disappoint all such applicants, as he is determined to send out no more small bodies of troops to be surrounded and taken prisoners. He is going to strike altogether this time.

Gen. SMITH, Adjutant-General of the State, is here, hard at work, issuing commissions to the State forces, which are organizing under the call of Gov. GAMBLE. He gives assurances that the 42,000 volunteers called for will be obtained without trouble.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican* states that Booneville, Glasgow, Sedalia and Georgetown were reported quiet at the latest accounts, but is not improbable we may hear at any time of a skirmish between our own and the rebel pickets at the latter place, as PRICE'S men are said to be in that vicinity.

The reconstruction of the telegraph line to Syracuse, Sedalia and Georgetown will be commenced tomorrow by order of Gen. FREMONT.

Sixty rebels from Lexington plundered the Lunatic Asylum at Fulton, Calloway County, a day or two since of 500 blankets, all the bed-clothes and a number of socks, giving as an excuse that the Asylum belonged to the State and they had a right to the property.

Gen. POPE has not yet left, as previously reported, but is anxiously awaiting orders to take the field.

IMPORTANT FROM THE CHEROKEE NATION.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

Rev. Mr. ROBINSON, missionary teacher in the Cherokee Nation, has arrived here. He reports that their Chief, JNO. ROSS, had finally succumbed to the rebel pressure, and, on Aug. 20, called a council together, at Talequah, and sent in a message, recommending a severance of their connection with the United States, and an alliance with the Southern Confederacy.

The Council affirmed the recommendation, and appointed Commissioners to make a treaty of alliance with the Southern Government.

A rebel Commissioner had assumed the payment of the annuities hitherto received by the Cherokees from our Government.

The Creeks have raised one thousand men for service in the rebel Army, and the Cherokees have formed a Home Guard of 1,200 strong.

It appears that the troops sent into Kansas by BEN MCCULLOUGH, after the battle at Springfield, were posted on the border of the Cherokee Nation, to intimidate the Council and compel JOHN ROSS to yield to the demands of the rebels.

Col. St. GEORGE COOKE, of the Utah force, arrived here to-day. His regulars, 600 in number, will reach Fort Leavenworth in three or four days.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The troops stationed at Norfolk have been ordered to retire to Bird's Point.

There are reports in circulation that Gen. POLK with 20,000 men, had taken possession of Mayfield, Ky.

Everything is quiet here and at Paducah.

GEN. FREMONT'S COURSE.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CASE—GEN. F. VINDICATED.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, editor of the South Bend (Ind.) *Register*, submits the following statement, embracing facts within his own observation, by way of reply to the complaints against FREMONT in not having reinforced MULLIGAN previous to the fall of Lexington:

"We had not intended to allude publicly to some facts that happen to be in our possession, but we think the public interest will not now be jeopardized by referring to them. FREMONT has had *four* rebel Armies in the field against him, besides smaller divisions. PRICE threatening Lexington with 16,000, MCCULLOCH threatening Rolla and Jefferson City with 18,000, HARDEE with an unknown number threatening Ironton, POLK and PILLOW with 26,000 at Columbus, Ky., and with the United States forces at Paducah and Cairo inferior in numbers to them. Besides these, are MARTIN GREEN, JEFF. THOMPSON, and others with smaller armies, mainly drawn from home rebels. In all, *no less than* 80,000 *have been in the field against him*, a large number of them from Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas—nearly as large a number as have been threatening Washington, for the defence of which the whole country has been called upon for reinforcements. Yet MCCLELLAN has not been subjected to the cruel charge of 'inefficiency,' and we are glad he has not been."

Besides clearing North Missouri of the rebels, FREMONT had the following points to defend: Lexington, R

THE CAMPAIGN ON THE POTOMAC.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BACKWARD MOVEMENT OF THE REBELS—SOME SPECULATIONS AS TO THE CAUSE OF IT—BRIGADIERS-GENERAL APPOINTED—COURTS-MARTIAL, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 29, 1861.

The sudden backward movement of the rebels from our lines, yesterday, is the cause of much speculation, and as yet none have divined its significance to their own satisfaction. The concurrent intelligence from Government agents, deserters, prisoners taken and intercepted correspondence has been of the increasing strength and confidence of the rebel troops. In the past fortnight some have estimated the rebel force in Virginia at less than a hundred and fifty thousand men, and some have gone in their estimate, based upon seemingly trust worthy means of obtaining information, as high as two hundred thousand, and those within an area extending from Manassas as a centre, and following the course of the Potomac from its mouth to the confluence of the Shenandoah. All agree, too, that they have an abundance of the means of sustaining life, though sadly in want of the variety necessary to make men satisfied with their rations. The enthusiasm of the troops has been represented to be unbounded, and their anxiety for a movement "onward to Washington" to be almost beyond control. Then, too, it has been represented that the capitalists of the South are well satisfied with the present condition of things, and are reconciled even to delay, as it has given an impetus to manufactures that has never before been felt in the South. The beef cattle received from Texas are slaughtered, and their hides at once dressed and tanned at newly established tanneries in all parts of the South. Again, shoe manufactories have been organized and are in active operation. Cloths, such as they are, are being turned out in an increasing amount each month, from almost extemporized woolen mills, and every sphere of mechanical industry, which has heretofore been neglected, is reported to be flourishing, and Southern men are exulting in the idea of a material and commercial independence of the North and the whole world, whatever may be the issue of the war. And as the necessities of war have awakened into a sudden life the inventive genius of the South, night and day the founderies are said to be casting cannon, and skilled artisans, unlike FLOYD, are rifling them in a legitimate manner. Powder, however, is confessedly scarce. The churches in Richmond are daily occupied by women and boys, who are there employed in making cartridges, and the greatest care is observed that not a grain is wasted.

With this seemingly auspicious state of facts, the backward movement of BEAUREGARD is at present inexplicable, and as the telegraph will probably explain the reason by facts which will transpire within the next day or two, I will not venture a surmise in this letter.

The batch of one hundred Brigadiers-General of Volunteers provided for by Act of Congress is nearly completed. There are probably not more than a dozen vacancies unfilled; already some of the most efficient and skilled have been assigned to the command of divisions. Among these are: Gens. FRANKLIN, FITZ JOHN PORTER, SMITH and BURNS. To this number will be added Gen. HEINTZELMAN and ANDREW PORTER, (now Provost-Marshal.) Capt. AYERILL, Assistant Adjutant-General on Gen. PORTER'S Staff, has been strongly pressed for a commission as Brigadier. Capt. AYERILL graduated at West Point in 1855, and was attached to the Mounted Rifles, now the Second Cavalry. He distinguished himself in 1857 and '58 in fighting the Kioways and Navajoes in New-Mexico, and by his bravery, determination and discretion in April last, when assigned a dangerous duty of conveying dispatches from the War Department to our forces in Indian Territory, affecting the safety of our troops and property. On reaching Arkansas he found that State in rebellion, and the way closed against any officer of the United States Army. He had previously dropped his uniform, and in disguise and alone, closely pursued a distance of a hundred and fifty miles, often in sight and once in conversation with them, amidst great suffering, and by *finesse* and strategy, he succeeded in reaching our troops and delivering his dispatches, at a time when they were of the greatest importance. At Bull Run, as Adjutant of Gen. PORTER, Capt. AYERELL sustained the high reputation he had previously gained as a brave and skillful officer. He not only performed the duties of his position with promptitude, but by fearlessly exposing himself in rallying and leading forward the troops, he contributed largely to the effectiveness of the division against the enemy which Gen. PORTER took command of after Gen. HUNTER had fallen. His superior officers have in every case spoken of him in the highest terms of praise, and the officers of three of the regiments under Gen. PORTER'S command united in a petition for his appointment as a Brigadier.

Yesterday a general order was issued by Gen. MCCLELLAN containing a grist of Court-martial proceedings, and the decisions in the same. The following is a summary of the cases:

Capt. JOHN A. LAWSON, Second Michigan, found guilty of disobedience of orders, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, breach of arrest, violation of the 25th article of war, in sending a challenge to an officer, was cashiered.

Lieut. BENJAMIN BROWNELL, Company E, Second Michigan, found guilty of "unofficerlike conduct," was sentenced to be suspended from rank and pay for fifteen days. By reason of a technical defect in the charge, which should have read "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," the sentence was disapproved, and Lieut. BROWNELL was ordered to be released from custody.

Capt. WILLIAM R. BRAZEE, Fourteenth New-York Volunteers, found guilty of mutinous conduct in presence of the men while on duty near the enemy, gross insolence and insubordination towards his superior officers, and contemptuous language towards and positively asserting that he would not obey the orders of his superior officer, Major YOUNG, was sentenced to be suspended from rank and all pay and allowances, except the commutation value of his rations, for one month.

Subjoined to the finding of the Court is the following order:

"The General Commanding regards the result of the trial in this case with equal astonishment and regret. The offence was of the gravest and most inexcusable character, and the evidence presents no palliating circumstance. The sentence is wholly inadequate to the crime. Such conduct on the part of an officer shows a total disregard of military obligation, and the view taken of it by the Court evinces an unaccountable sympathy with the offender. The General Commanding desires to express the most marked disapproval of both. The interest of the service precludes the reassembling of the Court.

Capt. WILLIAM R. BRAZEE, Fourteenth New-York Volunteers, is released from arrest, and will resume his sword."

Lieut. MICHAEL MCNAMARA, Company E, Ninth Massachusetts, pleaded guilty to charges of positive and willful disobedience of orders, desertion of his post while acting as Lieutenant of the guard, willful violation of promise made to Col. CASS, his superior officer; using language unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, positive and willful disregard of the orders of the regimental commander, willfully assaulting the Adjutant while in the discharge of his duty, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The sentence was that he be dismissed from the service.

Private SAMUEL BLACK, found guilty of violating the forty-sixth article of war, in sleeping upon his post, was sentenced to forfeit one month's pay, and to be confined at hard labor in charge of a guard, with a ball and chain attached to his leg, for the same period.

Privates Augustus Clapp, George Lane, Lois Roiex and Henry Palmer, Company H; Palmer Gelony, Costel Vichio, James Graham, Peter Sham and Peter Holder, Campany K, of the Garibaldi Regiment; privates Christian Brockman, Company B, Eighth New-York, and Wm. Lane, Company A, Second New-Jersey, were severally charged with conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. The specification states that they "did, on or about the 27th of July, without leave, enter upon the premises of S. B. Corbett, and take, or attempted to take, therefrom potatoes and other property. All this at or near Hunter's Chapel, on or about the 27th of July, 1861, in violation of General Orders No. 18, from Headquarters Department of Northeastern Virginia.

They severally pleaded guilty, and the Court confirmed the plea, and sentenced the accused "*to be confined at hard labor, in charge of the guard, for ten days.*"

William H. Dennin, Company A, Fourteenth New-York militia, pleaded guilty to a charge of mutinous language and disobedience of orders, and was sentenced to forfeit all pay and allowances for 15 days, and to be confined at hard labor in the charge of the guard for one week.

This abstract of proceedings will give an idea of the character of offences in camp, and the punishment meted out to offenders. U.

AFFAIRS AT MURRAY'S AND MASON'S HILLS—WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—NEW-YORK JOURNALS FOUND IN REBEL CAMPS—A BITTER SECESSIONIST.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 30, 1861.

From Munson's Hill the rebels have cut a straight road through the woods to Mason's Hill, and from either eminence the other is plainly visible. Leaving Munson's Hill this afternoon, with its ponderous Quaker ordnance, with which the rebels had so successfully decreased our men, behind us, I started with Capt. KAVANAGH, of the New-York Thirty-seventh, to follow the new road to Mason's. The stumps of young growth were standing in the road-way, and the best part of the road would hardly be available for any vehicle. At one point it goes down a deep valley—too steep for transportation—and in the centre runs a creek which even our horses required much coaxing to cross. A small bridge and considerable labor on the road are requisite to make it of service.

On approaching Mason's Hill, the smoke was still rising from the smoldering remains of his late residence, and twenty rods south another house belonging to the estate was just falling, it having been fired but an hour before. The buildings were the property of MURRAY MASON, formerly an officer in the Navy. He is a Secessionist of the worst stripe, and, though advanced in years, holds a commission in the rebel Army. Of course, his buildings were doomed to the flames by the reckless stragglers from our own force, who, in the confusion of moving forward a large column of men, were able to get away from their regiments and thus wantonly destroy property. Freed from the restraint of camp-life, a wild spirit of devilment seems to possess the men, and as a vacant house in an enemy's country is to them *prima facie* proof of treason in its owner, other buildings in the vicinity, whose owners are absent, were fired and destroyed. Thus, two houses of Mr. CALEB REED, a fine barn, filled with straw and wheat, belonging to Mr. GORDEN; the house and barn of Mr. OPDYKE, and the house and barn of Mr. GEORGE VIELE, all situated near Mason's Hill, have been burned within twenty-four hours. The reason of the absence of these gentlemen was that they were Union men, who had been compelled to leave their property, and, with their families, cross the Potomac for safety. These outrages can have none but a bad effect, and, if the military commandants do not at once commence an investigation into the facts, and severely punish the offenders, they will be remiss in their duty.

The works on Mason's Hill are of the most contemptible character, being nothing more than an extended rifle pit, and even these were not well located. The engineering skill displayed is a poor commentary upon the ingenuity of the rebels.

In MASON'S house *the three principal New-York journals of Saturday morning were found on Sunday afternoon—hours before they had been read in any of our camps in Virginia.* Of course they could have reached there only by being conveyed through our lines—so that with all the surveillance of the authorities intelligence has gone to the rebels through our outposts.

On the Fairfax turnpike, west of Bailey's Cross Roads, resides an old farmer named SEIDMORE. He is a violent Secessionist, and has never ceased to utter his imprecations against the Government. A guard is stationed near the house—only, however, for a surveillance over the road—and SEIDMORE rather than communicate with them, has locked himself in the upper story of his house. Two days since he called his slaves—seven in number—together, and told them to leave his house and never return—that they were "a pack of d——d Unionists, and he would not have anybody about him with such infernal sentiments." The slaves grinningly submitted to the infliction, and departed for the camp of the New-York Eighteenth, where they are now quartered. U.

RECONNOISSANCE OF THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE IN SOUTHERN MARYLAND.

RETURN OF THE EXPEDITION—VALUABLE RESULTS—PORT TOBACCO—GEN. SICKLES AND STAFF FIRED ON—THE EXCELSIOR NEWSPAPER—INSOLENCE OF THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GOOD HOPE, D. C., Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1861.

The First and Third Regiments of the Excelsior Brigade, and a detachment of YOUNG'S Cavalry, accompanying them, which, as I wrote you last week, have been on a reconnoissance in Southern Maryland, arrived in camp night before last. The expedition was well timed, and eminently successful. The Counties of Prince George, Charles and St. Mary's, which lie along the Potomac below Washington, are inhabited by a set of people as thoroughly disloyal as if they lived in South Carolina itself. Many of them are now in the rebel Army, while those who remained at home have not failed to render signal service to the rebels, by conveying to them munitions of war, provisions and the mails. In fact, through these channels, much of the information which has enabled the rebel leaders to work so understandingly, has been obtained.

The movement of the regiments above referred to has stopped that leak-hole most effectually. I wrote you from Allen's Fresh, detailing their operations, up to their arrival at that place. They remained encamped near that village several days, making many seizures of contraband goods—arresting the more active rebels, and collecting much information of great value to the Government. The country was scoured for miles around, much to to the discomfiture of the rebel agents on this end of their contraband road.

From Allen's Fresh, the detachment proceeded to Port Tobacco. This village is the grand centre of treason in Southern Maryland. It is a small village, lying at the head of a short, broad, shallow branch of the Potomac River. It dates back as far as 1640, when it was founded by a party of Scotchmen, who also settled Dumfries. Records of the town, as it existed in 1660, are still in existence. It was originally called Charlestown, but being a sort of depôt for the shipment of tobacco, it received its present appellation. The creek was once navigable to the village, but it has gradually filled up, and with the characteristic inertia of these people, nothing has been done to remedy it, until now it is useless almost for navigation, having only about two feet water within a mile of the village. Its appearance is antiquated, and although its size is insignificant, (containing at this time not fifty voters,) yet being the county town, and located as it is, it has formed a most important station in the line of rebel communications.

The inhabitants are intensely treasonable in their sentiments, and the soldiers of the Union were very much of an eye-sore to them. The men were silent, but the women gave free vent to their feelings of hatred. But this mattered little. The negroes were true to the Union and to us, and the most valuable information was gained. While stationed at this point, Gen. SICKLES joined us, and, accompanied by his Staff and a squadron of cavalry, personally reconnoitred the country for 30 miles around. While on one of these reconnoissances he embarked on board the gunboat *Island Belle*, and accompanied by his Staff, sailed up the river. Mathias Point, directly opposite the mouth of Port Tobacco Creek, where the gallant Capt. WARD was killed, was passed without incident, but on nearing the mouth of Aquia Creek the rebel batteries opened fire on the gun-boat. The fire was returned for a few moments, our rifled cannon throwing shell into the rebel intrenchments, while all their shot fell short.

Tobacco glories in a newspaper, yclept the Port Tobacco *Times*, a treasonable sheet, professing to sail under the white flag of peace, while advocating the ridiculous doctrines common to that locality. The *Times*, upon the approach of our troops, announced that, "for obvious reasons it would make no comments upon the existing state of things," and, sure enough, it entirely ignored the war editorially, although the drift of its "scissorings" could not be mistaken. On the day succeeding its appearance another sheet was issued from the same office, called the "Excelsior edition of the Port Tobacco *Times*; edited, published and printed by soldiers of the First and Fifth Regiments, Excelsior Brigade, United States Volunteers." It was, as might have been expected, unmistakably on the Union side, and rather saucy in its tone, considering the office from which it was issued.

Piscataway, a little village about sixteen miles north of Port Tobacco, was the next halting place. And here, for the first time on the trip, was seen the Stars and Stripes displayed on a dwelling. The sample of that much traduced flag was exceedingly diminutive in size, but it was the Stars and Stripes, and a welcome sight, indeed, in such a county. Piscataway is but about two and a half miles from Fort Washington, yet, within a few weeks, a rebel recruiting office has been opened there, and even in the presence of the troops the people did not hesitate to avow secession sentiments.

We remained at Piscataway but a night and left the next day at 1 o'clock, arriving in camp at 6 o'clock, *having marched 16 miles in five hours*, each man carrying his knapsack, musket and other equipments. It must be conceded to be pretty good marching. The men stood the whole march very well, and although in an unhealthy county, very little sickness was experienced. The First Massachusetts Regiment, Col. COWDEN, which has been employed on a similar errand with us, still remains, as does also Capt. BURNSIDE'S Company (D) of the Fifth Regiment, who were off scouting when the detachment left for home.

The results appertaining to this reconnoissance have no need to be overrated. Recruits and articles contraband of war, have been nightly carried over to Virginia, the boats sometime running across almost under the bows of our gun-boats. The whole machinery of the arrangement has been unmasked, boats have been burned, signals discovered, and much other knowledge of importance obtained. Recruiting for the rebels has been stopped and the rolls even of the company captured, along with arms and uniforms. The mails were carried across regularly. This, too, has been stopped, and the mail agents arrested. Those prominent rebels not arrested have either been scared off or intimidated into quietude.

It may well be doubted whether the course pursued by Government toward these rebels has not been too lenient, especially in dealing with their "peculiar institution." Slaves, after giving valuable information, have been retained by their masters, and after the departure of the troops, no doubt, inhumanly whipped. A set of negro-drivers were permitted to hang around the outskirts of the camp, and to seize negroes and carry them off when claiming them as their property. It would seem that if the Government wishes to obtain information in this way, (and it is a certain way, as the information obtained from slaves has *always* proved reliable,) it should protect the informers, and not leave them to be punished brutally. And again, this leniency toward rebel slave owners has been abused. In no less than three or four instances, free negroes, the servants of officers who brought them from the North with them, have been claimed as slaves of men in that section, and in one case, a negro servant, belonging on Staten Island, was actually taken out of a United States baggage-wagon, while in transit to Washington, and would have been committed to jail as a runaway, but for the timely interposition of an officer who knew him. It would fare badly with one of these nigger-thieves should he fall into the hands of the rank and file. This negro question is a vexed and perplexing question in all its phases. NEMO.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

REPORTS OF DISAFFECTION AMONG THE REBELS IN VIRGINIA—RUMORED OCCUPATION OF WINCHESTER BY THE NATIONAL TROOPS, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 30, 1861.

There have been rumors in town for some time past, that much disaffection exists among the rebel troops in Virginia in regard to the listless action of their leaders. This dissatisfaction exists in a very serious degree in the Maryland regiments, which are made up chiefly of Baltimoreans and vicinity. That these rumors are not without foundation will be seen from the following letter, written by a sergeant in JOHNSTON'S Army to his brother in this city (a Union man,) and which was kindly shown me for publication:

CAMP JOHNSTON, Va., Sept. 20, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER: When I left home, I hoped ere this to have been again with you, with no Abolition host between us and the Gulf, and had there not been some secret misunderstanding between our officers, there is no doubt this would have been the case. We don't entirely despair of making Maryland ours yet. Our officers promise the men the attempt is to be made next week, and next, and next. This won't do much longer, though we are ready at all and any time to place Maryland with the South at the point of the bayonet; we came here for that purpose, and the men feel as though the opportunity was slipping away from them, and that they were only promised to have an opportunity to fight for Maryland in order to secure their services in sustaining Virginia. This feeling is strongly prevalent, I must acknowledge, and it will be impossible to conceal it much longer from the knowledge of our leaders. Some say to me, "If Maryland wishes to remain in the Union, I don't want to fight against her." Now, this letter may never reach you, though I have faith it will, but we seldom hear from home. Nearly all the intelligence we get is through our officers, who tell us it will be an easy matter to take care of our State by and by.

* * * * * * *

The general health is good. We have sufficient to eat, but an insufficiency of clothing. The nights here in the country are getting quite cold, and the men complain somewhat of cold feet in the morning. Our tents, for the most part, are leaky and thin; a species of mildew or worm has eaten them badly. Our blankets are nearly worn out. * * * * * *

Dear brother, I wish you could so far compromise your Union feelings as to send me some flannel shirts and woolen socks. But of one thing you may rest assured—that if every other Baltimorean in the Army throw down their arms and return to their friends, you will look for me in vain until the close of the war."

During the encampment of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment in this City, and which has since gone down to Fortress Monroe, a soldier of that regiment, named ANDREW SPROWL, was shot through the breast by a comrade named STEPHEN SCOTT, both of whom were upon guard. The act was committed without provocation, and the wound proved fatal. SCOTT had always borne a good character, so far as known, but was thought somewhat lively or wild in his ways. He was immediately arrested and placed in confinement by his officers, and was to undergo a court-martial. Nothing more was heard of the matter until this afternoon, when an officer of the Police Department, who had been dispatched for the purpose, arrived in the city from Fort Monroe, bringing SCOTT with him, under arrest for murder. It now appears that he is not of sound mind, and had been rejected from two regiments, previous to joining the Sixteenth, for that reason. He was examined before a magistrate this afternoon, and committed to jail for trial.

The Baltimore *Patriot* learns that private dispatches have been received in this City, from a reliable source, stating that the town of Winchester has been occupied, within a few days past, by a body of National troops. No particulars are mentioned. The troops are supposed to be a portion of Gen. BANKS' command.

TUESDAY, Oct. 1, 1861.

Since writing the above, last evening, I have seen the bearer of the letter above noticed, from Camp Johnston. He is a deserter from the rebel Army, and was stationed with his regiment about midway between Centreville and Manassas. He refuses to give any information concerning the enemy, but thinks Government need not fear an attack upon Washington from the rebel forces. The news of the taking of Forts Hatteras and Clark was received with dismay by the leaders, and a spirit of indecision had seemed to characterize their movements ever since. They were daily expecting worse news from the board, though from what quarter they could not surmise. In regard to the disbanding of regiments, he thought it quite probable, though upon what grounds he declined stating. As for himself, he had had quite enough of soldiering in Virginia, and should now remain at home. He made his escape from Virginia by way of Hancock, into Pennsylvania, where he was kindly treated, and passed safely to his home in this city. His looks indicate a camp life of uncommon hardship. ARGUS.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 376 to 382½, 383, 384, 386 to 400.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Adjourned until Monday.

DECISIONS IN PRIZE CASES.

Enemy's Property—Notice of Blockade—Neutral Property.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge BETTS.

The United States vs. *The Bark Pioneer.*—The bark, with the cargo laden on board, was on the 20th of May, 1861, seized by the United States steamship *Quaker City*, under command of Acting Master T. W. Mathews, as prize of war for violating the blockade of the port of Richmond, and as enemy's property.

The claim and answer put in by the master in behalf of her owners, residents in Richmond, Va., denies the violation of the blockade alleged, admits the ownership of the vessel and cargo by the claimants, and that they are residents in Richmond, but denies that the vessel or cargo thereby became subject to forfeiture, and denies in effect the fact of blockade, as also the authority of the President to establish it.

The claim of forfeiture against this vessel and cargo because of a violation of blockade is not pressed by the United States Attorney, and the only charge on which the condemnation is urged is that both are enemy's property.

It appears upon the preparatory proofs, and that evidence is uncontradicted, that the capture of the vessel and cargo was on the high seas, outside of any harbor of the United States.

Held by the Court: That the United States are armed in judgment of law, in meeting the civil war waged upon them, with the same rights and privileges they could claim in respect to the property or exemptions of their enemies, as if the war was one between nations independent of each other. It follows that the vessel and cargo proceeded against in this case, belonging to enemies of the United States and captured at sea, are subject to confiscation to the United States. Vessel and cargo condemned as prize.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Crenshaw.*—This vessel and the cargo laden on board her were, on the 17th day of May, 1861, seized in Hampton Roads by the United States ship *Minnesota*, under the command of Flag-Officer S. H. Stringham. At the time of seizure the schooner was attempting to leave the port of Richmond, then being under blockade. The libel also charges that the vessel and cargo were, at the time, owned by residents of the State of Virginia, and enemies of the United States, and thus became lawful prize.

No party intervenes directly as owner of the vessel to defend her arrest. Her master interposes a claim to her as agent and carrier of the vessel and cargo. This is not a very apt description of a master's relationship to a vessel, and has no apparent pertinency or application to the cargo, as all parts of that are specifically claimed by its respective proprietors.

The answers to the preparatory interrogatories, and the ship's papers found on board, show conclusively that the vessel was owned and controled by residents of Richmond, Virginia, and one branch of the defence interposed to the prosecution is, that they, being also citizens of the United States, cannot, because of that residence, be enemies of the United States. The vessel was registered, in the names of the respective owners, as residents at Richmond, the 17th of April, 1861, and her clearance was given at the same place by the Confederated States, May 14, 1861. That topic was considered by the Court, and disposed of in the decision previously rendered on the general subject of the immunities so set up, and which applies fully to the condition of this vessel, and to so much of her cargo as is proved to belong to enemies of the United States of that class and description.

All the cargo which is not enemy's property, and which was not shipped with intent to evade the blockade then established at the port of Richmond, or was not placed under the charge of the master in such manner as to render him in law the agent of its owner in attempting to evade the blockade, is entitled to be freed from the arrest and restored to the honest owners, neutrals or residents within loyal States of the Union.

The evidence furnished from the interrogatories in *preparatoria*, the test oaths and shipping papers, is relied upon as proving that the cargo was honestly the property of neutrals, or loyal citizens of the United States, resident out of any State in insurrection and rebellion, in a state of war against the Government.

Considering the proofs in the order the claims have been interposed, the first one is that of thirty tierces of tobacco-strips, by Irving, Wetmore & Irving, in their own behalf, and that of Scott & Clarke.

The allegations of the libel are, that the cargo of the vessel is subject to condemnation as prize of war, both because it belonged to enemies of the United States, and because of its exportation in violation of the blockade subsisting against the port at the time of its departure, of which the claimants had notice and knowledge.

The claim filed by the claimants alleges that all the claimants are citizens of the United States, and that Scott and Clarke are residing in Richmond, Virginia, and asserts that the other claimants are residents in New-York. No proofs were given of these facts, but they were acquiesced in as true by counsel on both sides. It was not denied that the claimants had a partnership interest in the cargo purchased, and shipped on their account, but, it was insisted, they were no more than payers of the consideration or purchase price, and that there was no partition of the sum, the whole property belonging to the claimants, and that the Richmond parties or coproprietors obtained no property until after adjustment of the transaction, and accordingly there was nothing seizable in the case at the time of the arrest.

The interests of the claimants described in the claim become common and perfected from the incipiency to the termination of the adventure.

Scott & Clarke, residents in Virginia, were the purchasers of the property and shippers of it from the place of purchase to agents in England, and the other members of the concern, resident in New-York, were to collect and realize the products of the consignment; and after the charges of the transaction were adjusted, the net proceeds were to be shared between the two branches of the association, one in Richmond and the other in New-York. There was no contingency or reservation which prevented the contract being a completed one of purchase and sale, except a possible right of stoppage *in transitu*, in case the consideration money should be unpaid.

It is to be implied, from the statement in the answer or claim, that the property passed, directly on its sale by the venders in Richmond, to the claimants, the actual vendees—and more particularly so, as by the bill of lading, it was consigned to their common agents in England, to be sold for their mutual advantage. This would constitute a joint ownership of the tobacco in all the claimants. There would thus clearly be a right of property with Scott & Clarke in their share of this shipment at the time of its capture—the value or amount in money only remaining to be ascertained by actual sale in market abroad.

This was, then, a joint property in the copartners, in which their shares were not exempt from condemnation because of its partnership character. (The *Franklin*, 6 ch. Robinson, 127.)

The Court would admit further proofs in behalf of the other parties, copartners, to discriminate their shares of the joint partnership, and allow them to seek its restoration on that ground, were they neutral copartners and entitled to hold commercial intercourse with the enemy's port for the purpose of acquiring property anew by such dealing, or to withdraw property of their own then being within the power of the hostile country.

But citizens and subjects of the capturing nation are interdicted all trade or dealing with the enemy, or at his ports for any purpose or object, in time of war. (Wheat. on Captures, ch. 7.) The tobacco purchased by the claimants and claimed in this case was bought by the claimants from the enemy after the commencement of the war. It was produced from the soil of the place of exportation. That impressed most distinctly upon the property a hostile character, independent of the place of residence of its vender or purchasers. (1 Kent, 73; Wheat. on Cap., ibi.) Not only is property taken trading with the enemy liable to forfeiture, but it is subject to forfeiture as prize of war. (Wheat. on Cap., 219.) Moreover, the seizure of this property was on the sea, after it had left its port of departure in an enemy's bottom.

There is not, therefore, upon the facts of this case, any legal vindication of a right to this property established on the part of any of the claimants before the Court.

Upon the issue it is found by the Court that the thirty hogsheads of tobacco strips, charged in the libel to be forfeited as prize of war, and claimed in this suit by the claimants, were at the time of seizure wholly the property of the enemy, and lawful prize of war.

If either these parties claimants shall be afterwards adjudged competent to litigate the lawfulness and sufficiency of the blockade, and the question of its violation, there is adequate evidence of its intentional violation by the claimants after notice of its establishment. In addition to the documentary proofs, the domicil of these claimants, and their personal relations to the voyage and cargo, supply circumstances amounting to presumptions of high force, that they knew the port was in a state of blockade immediately on the proclamation of the fact by Commodore Prendergast, on the 30th of April last.

The vessel sailed from New-York for Richmond on the 19th of April, passed Old Point Comfort the next day, and entered James River the 21st, and arrived in Richmond the 23d of April, as appears by the log of the vessel. On the 27th of April she finished unlading her cargo, and then, as appears by the log, lay idle in port, employed only on small and occasional jobs in cleaning, painting or putting the vessel in order, until May 13, when the entry in the log is in these terms: "At 12 M. orders came down to load for Liverpool, Eng. At 1 P. M. commenced loading with a cargo of tobacco, working until 10 P. M." On May 14, the entry is: "All hands employed at loading; continue work until 1:30 A. M. next morning, as we had no time to spare, [blank,] which took effect on all vessels clearing after the 15th of May."

On the 15th, vessel "finished loading at 10 A. M., and hauled down through the locks, and at 7 P. M. started down the river."

Supposing this leaving the locks to proceed down the river was to be regarded as an egress from the port, it was not within fifteen days from the 30th of April. It is obvious that implicit confidence cannot be reposed in this period being the real time of getting the vessel under way, from the paper representation of the commencement of the voyage, as the manifest and clearance were passed at the Confederate Custom-house on the 14th of May, before the cargo was taken in, according to the log, and because the log further shows the vessel had to anchor at Day's Point the night of the 16th and be searched by public officers before she was allowed to depart from the port.

Manifestly the answer of the master and mate to the preparatory interrogatories are reserved and disingenuous as to the fact of notice or knowledge with them of the existence of the blockade before the vessel commenced taking in cargo on the 14th of May. The master answers positively that he did not know or have notice that the port was in a state of war, or was blockaded by the United States. He did not know the State of Virginia was in rebellion.

The mate answers he "knew Virginia had seceded. He did not know from *any legal or official notice* that there was a blockade. He knew it virtually, but not officially or legally."

The entry extracted from the log of the 14th of May, imperfect, it is to be presumed, accidentally, still leaves the sense plain enough that the extraordinary alacrity and exertion of the ship's company to complete loading the vessel on that day was to avoid the *blockade* which would take effect after that time.

It appears by the documents in proof that Lord Lyons, at Washington, and the British Consul, Moore, at Richmond, as early as the 2d and 4th of May, were apprized from newspapers and other sources of intelligence open to the public, and the fact was freely made known to mercantile men in Richmond, that the ports of Virginia were under blockade. It was a fact of such direct interest and importance to the navigation and trading business of Richmond, that it would be promulgated and known as generally and equally well as the other striking event occurring about simultaneously, of the surrender or capture of Gosport Navy-yard, and the destruction of the United States shipping and naval stores at that port—the first transaction being the 20th of April, the day the vessel was passing the site of the Navy-yard into James River, and the other on the 30th, while she lay at her wharf in Richmond, on that River. The startling character of these events, the universal arousing of the public attention to each, the moving anxiety which would naturally beset owners, master and freighters of this vessel, and the immediate vicinity of those persons to the hazards in which she might probably be involved, would naturally cause them to become possessed of the earliest knowledge of the condition of public affairs between the United States and Virginia, and particularly of those affecting the condition and safety of this vessel and her purposed voyage. Secession, rebellion, war and its concomitants; of the capture and destruction of a great seaport and naval depôts directly contiguous to Richmond, and at the outlet of the river on which the place is situated, and immediately following those exciting occurrences, the proclamation of a blockade and assembling ships-of-war to enforce it against that individual port would inevitably affix a publicity and notoriety to the events that none of them in human probability could fail to be known to residents in those localities, or having individual or business communications with them. They would bear with them, and spread far and wide around them, the strongest and most impressive notoriety. Notoriety greatly less in degree than what surrounded the laying of this blockade, is always regarded in Prize Courts to be evidence entirely sufficient to fasten on parties notice of the existence of a blockade they are found violating. (Wheat. on Captures, 193, 195.)

I can entertain no doubt upon the proofs produced to this point, that the master of the vessel and the claimants had notice of the blockade of this port at the time, and that the blockade was effective in law; nor is there any doubt on my mind that the master of the vessel and the claimants, Clarke & Scott, intentionally violated the blockade. The two latter must also be regarded sufficiently authorized, from their connection with their co-partners, the other claimants, to bind their interest in the cargo also. Beyond that presumption and constructive acquiescence in all those claimants in breaking the blockade, I think the evidence raises the further presumption of the actual knowledge and assent of the New-York partners in the act of the master.

The vessel having left the port of Richmond more than fifteen days after the blockade was imposed, and after her notice of its existence, and the cargo having been laden on board after the blockade and notice to the claimants thereof, I pronounce the vessel, and this portion of the cargo, forfeited.

Laurie, Son & Co., intervene in the above suit against the schooner *Crenshaw*, and claim 91 hogsheads and 39 half-hogsheads of tobacco, seized as part of her cargo under the allegations in the above libel. The defence special to this claim is, that the claimants are neutrals—resident in Leith, Scotland; that they had no notice of the blockade, and never authorized the master to evade it, and had no knowledge of his intention to do so.

The ownership of the claimants of the property claimed, and that they are British subjects resident in Scotland, is verified by oath, duly made before the British Consul at Richmond on the bills of lading in the cause. The goods are shipped at Richmond by consignors as belonging to the consignees, the claimants. They are proved to be neutrals.

The vessel is an American bottom, and no privity is shown between the consignees of this shipment and the master, or that the master acted as agent of the consignees, or was authorized by them to sail in violation of the blockade; and the claimants being domiciled in Great Britain, having no personal or direct notice, and there not being such lapse of time after the declaration of the blockade as that an actual or constructive notice could be implied against the claimants, there is not, in the judgment of the Court, an adequate ground laid for the condemnation of this portion of the cargo. The act of the master in violating the blockade, is not to be presumed to have been promoted or acquiesced in by the claimants upon these bald facts. Their goods were freighted on board a general ship, at a period so immediately after the blockade was imposed, as to preclude all presumption that the claimants in Scotland could have notice of it.

It is, therefore, *ordered* that the 91 hogsheads and 39 half hogsheads of tobacco seized in this suit be restored to the claimants. No costs to be allowed against the captors, the vessel and other portions of the cargo having been condemned.

Ludlam & Watson, lately doing business as a mercantile firm in Richmond, Va., under that name, and Ludlam & Heineken, doing business in New-York, under that name, intervene and claim in this suit 10 tierces of tobacco strips, forming a part of the cargo of the schooner *Crenshaw*, the said Ludlum being a citizen and resident of Newport, R. I., and the said G. F. Watson residing in Virginia. The said Ludlum & Heineken intervening as agents of Charles Lear & Son, of Liverpool, Eng., British subjects, as part owners of said tobacco. The claim and answer avers that the tobacco was laden on board the schooner as the sole property of the claimants, and that it still remains their sole property. They deny that the vessel knew or had notice of the blockade alleged, or attempted to evade the same, or that the master of the vessel was their agent. Watson, residing in Virginia, and the firm doing business in Richmond, the presumption arises from his position as being owner and shipper of the goods, that he had knowledge and notice of the existence of the blockade before the goods were shipped, and intended they should be exported in evasion of the blockade. The proofs referred to in the case of the vessel satisfactorily establish those facts on the part of the libellants, and not being repelled or explained on the part of the claimants, must prevail against them.

Watson being an alien enemy, his interest in the cargo was confiscable for that cause, and that of his partner, Ludlam, was alike subject to condemnation because he acquired the property in an illegal traffic with the enemy.

The master of the schooner was not, from his office in judgment of law, agent of Lear & Son, so as to chargeth him with constructive notice of the blockade, because of knowledge of it by the master. The same conclusion applies to the agency of Ludlam & Heineken, which is not shown to have any connection with lading the cargo in Richmond. That act, as appears by the bill of lading, was done by the house of Ludlam & Watson, in the port, whilst on the evidence, Ludlam's personal residence was in Rhode Island, and no evidence is given by the libellants raising a presumption either that he individually, or the copartnership of Ludlam & Heineken, had any concern with shipping the cargo at Richmond or dispatching it from that port to Lear & Son.

In my opinion, accordingly, the claimants, Lear & Son, being neutrals, are entitled to the restoration of their share of the ten tierces of tobacco mentioned in this claim, without costs against the captors.

John Caskie and James H. Caskie are claimants of 108 hogsheads and 47 half-hogsheads of tobacco, part of the cargo of the *Crenshaw*, as owners, and allege they *are citizens of the United States*, but do not state the places of their domicil or legal residence. The bill of lading found on board the ship shows that the cargo claimed was shipped by the claimants at Richmond, on the 14th of May, 1861, and the implication, in the absence of all proofs or declarations to the contrary, must be that they were at the time domiciled and doing business at that place.

This, as already ruled in antecedent cases, constituted the claimants, under the proofs brought into the suit on the part of the libelants, enemies of the United States, and accordingly the property is subject to condemnation as enemy's property.

Their residence in the port, and in the transaction of mercantile business there personally, during the period of the blockade, supplies, as has been heretofore shown, satisfactory proof they had constructive notice of the blockade, and were engaged in the attempt to evade the same, by such shipment and dispatch of the cargo in question.

Upon both grounds, therefore, I am of opinion that the cargo seized is confiscable, and a decree of condemnation against the same is ordered, with costs.

Tenancy—Right of Action for Injury to Possession.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices CLERKE, INGRAHAM and LEONARD.

Hannah Tobias vs. *Ann Eliza Cohn and Wm. Cohn.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover damages for alleged injuries to real property. The plaintiff's deceased husband, Silas Tobias, by his will gave her as a residence certain apartments in a dwelling-house owned by him, known as No. 615 Fourth-street, in the City of New-York. The testator was also the owner of the adjoining house, No. 617. The lots on which the buildings were erected were, together, 49 feet 6¾ inches, front and rear, and 96 feet 2 inches deep. The buildings were 35 feet deep, and 49 feet 6¾ inches in width. At

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows: 1 bbl. Ashes, 12,105 bbls. Flour, 28 bbls. and 19 bags Corn Meal, 95,175 bushels Wheat, 196,806 bushels Corn, 419 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 33,463 bushels Oats, 175 bushels Malt, 400 packages Provisions, and 411 bbls. Whisky.

BARRELS—Are in demand, and are steady, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,168 bbls., including 592 bbls. Pots, and 276 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Java has been in fair request to-day, and 1,500 mats have been sold, at 20c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Other kinds have been inactive, yet firm.

COTTON—Is in very limited demand, at irregular rates. The nominal quotations are 21c.@21¾c. for Middling Upland, and proportionate rates for other grades, ₱ lb.; 400 bales have been reported sold, at prices within the range.

DRY GOODS—The public sales to-day were only partially successful. Catalogues of French goods, Ribbons, Carpetings, Oil-cloths, &c., were offered. The bidding for the Carpeting and fancy Ribbons was comparatively brisk, and pretty fair prices were realized. The French goods were largely passed. The fancy Ribbons brought very low rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The supply of State and Western Flour, to-day, has been quite moderate, while the demand has been good, especially for shipping brands, prices of which have advanced 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., and trade brands are also quoted firmer. Sales, since our last, 23,500 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 20@$5 35; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 50@5 80, mainly at $5 55@5 60; rejected do. do., at $5 12½@$5 30; Superfine Western, at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 45@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 55@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 65@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20@$5 35
Extra State	5 50@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 45@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 80@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00@ 6 60
Fancy Genesee	5 65@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 70@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in pretty fair demand at uniform figures; sales 1,400 bbls., at $5 60@$6 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$8 50 for choice to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better, including superfine at $5 25@$5 40, extra at $5 50@$6 75, 700 bbls.; sales 1,250 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in more demand at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey; $3 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 10 @$3 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate for most kinds, including Layer Raisins at $2 65@$2 70, Bunch do. at $2 30@$2 37½ ₱ box, and Currants at 9½c.@10c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after by shippers, and prices of desirable lots have advanced about 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. The receipts have been quite moderate. The sales, since our last, add up 150,000 bushels, a considerable part to arrive, including White Canada, at $1 37½@$1 40; White Western, $1 34@$1 42; Amber Western at $1 35@$1 36; Red Western, very inferior to prime, (Winter,) at $1 26@$1 34; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 52@ $1 55, the latter an extreme rate for very handsome; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, $1 16@$1 22½; Racine Spring, at $1 18@$1 20; Chicago Spring, damaged to choice, at $1 12@$1 21; Red State, on private terms. White Kentucky, $1 35@$1 45—the latter rate delivered, ₱ bushel. Corn has been in lively request, chiefly for export, at improved prices. Sales 175,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 51c.@55½c. for damaged to very choice mixed Western; closing at 54½c.@55c. for sound; 56c.@57c. for Western Yellow; 61c.@61½c. for do. White, and 60c. for Jersey Yellow ₱ bushel. Oats are salable and steady, including Canadian at 32c.@34c.; Western, 34c.@ 36c., and State at 35c.@35½c., ₱ bushel. Rye continues in demand at 70c.@76c. ₱ bushel. Sales 1,400 bushels Northern at 75½c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in fair request, at former rates; sales, 12,000 bushels, at 75c. for choice Canada, and 62½c.@70c. for State, ₱ bushel. 2,500 bushels Barley Malt changed hands, at 77c.@80c. ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs by Lake at Buffalo, during the month of September.

Flour, bbls	328,611	Rye, bush	29,598
Corn Meal, bbls	5,252	Barley, bush	8,673
Wheat, bush	3,983,612	Oats, bush	336,808
Corn, bush	4,741,141		

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, left at tide-water, during the fourth week in September, in the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	560,449	8,044,388	11,657,960	386,559
1861	784,747	16,478,748	14,763 810	273,157
Inc.	224,298	In. 8,434,360	In. 3,105,850	De. 113,402

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows an increase of 1,911,170 bbls. of flour. The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 30th of September, in the years indicated:

Canal opened	1859. April 15.	1860. April 25.	1861. May 1.
Flour, bbls	276,398	560,449	784,747
Wheat, bush	1,444,759	8,044,388	16,478,748
Corn, bush	2,241,145	11,657,960	14,763,810
Barley, bush	242,401	386,559	273,157
Oats, bush	2,982,165	4,257,860	3,503,289
Rye, bush	139,984	208,472	466,984

HAY—North River is in more demand, at steady prices, at 45c.@65c. for Inferior to Prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate request to-day at former rates. We quote: New, at 16c.@24c.; last year's crop, at 12c.@20c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are in fair demand at rising prices, including prime Buenos Ayres at 22c. and Orinoco at 20c.@20½c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds, 406,500, against 177,300 same date last year.

IRON—Holders are very firm, but the market is inactive.

LEAD—A fair inquiry prevails for Pig, including Foreign, at $5 70@$5 75, and Galena, at $5 80 ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—An active demand exists for Sole, which is advancing, as also for Upper, in the rough, at full prices. French Calf Skins are stiffly held, being rather scarce and in request.

NAVAL STORES—A brisk business has been transacted in Resin, especially Common, which is now up to $4 50@$4 75 ₱ 310 lbs.—speculative buyers having purchased freely. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is quiet, but stiffly held at $1 42½@$1 45 ₱ gallon.

OILS—A moderate demand prevails for Crude Sperm, at $1 22@$1 25; Crude Whale, at 40c.@44c.; and Linseed, at 59c.@60c. ₱ gallon, while other kinds are quiet to-day.

New-Bedford Oil Market, Week Ending Sept. 30.—*Sperm*—The market remains unchanged. The transactions since our last include sales of parcels amounting to 1,525 bbls.—100 bbls. for export, and the balance to trade at $1 25 ₱ gallon. *Whale*—The sales for the week embrace 1,400 bbls. for export, at a price not transpired, and for manufacturing, 800 bbls. in lots, at 40c.@43c. ₱ gallon, according to quality. *Whalebone*—Nothing doing.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1861	54,681	120,259	860,200
Same time last year	63,263	132,896	1,072,500

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is salable and buoyant at $14 62½@$14 75 for Mess, and $9 87@$10 for Prime, ₱ bbl.; sales, 1,000 bbls. Cut Meats are in fair request at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered. Sales 670 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice, at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, yet steady. Sales since our last, 150 bbls., at $12 50@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 75@$11 50 for repacked Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, at $14@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in lively demand, at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 12c.@15c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in fair request, at 5c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

Stock in the Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn:

PORK.

Old.	New.	Total Old and New, Oct. 1, '61.	Total, Sept. 1, '61.	Total, Oct. 1, '60.
Clear —	1,473	1,473	2,056	2
Mess 4	19,353	19,357	24,456	19,892
Thin Mess —	728	728	823	15
Prime Mess —	111	111	120	175
Plank —	15	15	8	1
Prime 567	8,211	8,778	12,573	10,515
Rumps 2	1,292	1,294	1,731	58
Refuse Mess. 6	1,963	1,969	1,328	69
Refuse Prime 16	628	644	597	36
Other Refuse 51	1,822	1,873	1,656	671
Uninspected. 16	4,958	4,614	6,214	3,208
Total bbls. 817	40,194	40,856	51,562	34,642

BEEF.

Re'ked Mess. 303	4,228	4,531	7,563	3,867
R'ked Ch'go. 767	4,961	5,728	6,814	4,851
Railroad Beef 15	18	33	115	222
Refuse Mess. 69	222	291	183	284
Other Refuse. 597	298	895	963	1,095
Tcs. P'meM's 34	10	44	183	1,308
Country Mess 306	701	1,007	1,399	1,740
Country Prime. 656	164	820	691	1,325
Uninsp'd bbls 22	728	750	83	229
Grand total, tcs. and bbls. 2,769	11,330	14,099	17,994	14,921

RICE—Sales, to-day, 50 tcs. at $7 37½@$7 75, ₱ 100 lbs.

Stock of Rice in New-York, Oct. 1.

	1860.	1861.
Carolina, tcs		850
East India, bags	1,375	2,931

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 1,200 bags Pepper, at 11c.@ 11¼c., cash, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Business has been restricted to-day; prices, however, have been sustained. Sales, 315 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7¾c.@8¼c., with 260 boxes Havana, part at 7½c., and 496 hhds. Melado on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 25,000 lbs., at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS review the week's business thus: "The demand for export during the past week has continued good, although at prices beyond the views of many shippers, in consequence of the depression in Sterling Exchange and the rise in Freights. For home consumption the demand has steadily increased, and prime lots are ready of sale at full prices; consequently the stock on hand is much reduced, and to-day the market is firm at 9c. for lots in shipping order. Price this day, 1858, 10¼c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10c."

TOBACCO—Has been more sought after, and sales have been made of 271 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@9¾c.; 52 cases Seed Leaf at 9¼c.; and 61 bales Yara on private terms. The business of the month Mr. RANDA reviews thus; "Nothing has transpired to reanimate the demand for Spanish Leaf, and the excessive light stocks and small arrivals seem amply sufficient to supply what inquiry exists. A few parcels of new crop Havana, mostly fillers, were taken at 32c.@35c., and prove of better quality than the appearance seemed to warrant. Several lots arrived in transitu for Europe. Of Yara, several small lots were taken for consumption at 32c.@32½c. for Concepcion, and 33c.@33½c. for genuine; for which latter there is now some more inquiry, in the absence of any supplies of Jiguani and St. Jago. Transactions in Kentucky Leaf were not as heavy as heretofore; holders stick firmly to advanced rates; the political aspects in Kentucky being such as to make it very doubtful whether commercial affairs, and particularly the transportation of the main staples of that State, will not be seriously interfered with during the coming season. A great part of the present crop has been gathered in good order, but the late planting is still in danger of frost at this late period of the season. The receipts of the month have about kept pace with the deliveries, but will be henceforth more limited, and a great part of the stock in factors' hands has been withdrawn from the market. Quotations are 7c. for commonest Lugs; 7½c. for fair run Lugs; 8¾c.@9¼c. for common and fair Leaf; 10c.@12c. for good Leaf; 12½c.@14c. for fine and select. The demand for Seedleaf Tobacco is mainly confined to low grades for export, which have further advanced, and are only to be found in limited quantities. This year's crops are now housed, the season having been favorable, but will yield less than last year."

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse, in September:

	Ky.	Va. & N.C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total.
Stock Sept. 1, 1861, hhds.	22,500	808	8	—	23,116
Received since	3,747	—	3	—	3,750
Total	26,047	808	11	—	26,866
Delivered since	3,770	117	—	—	3,887
Stock Oct. 1, 1861, hhds.	22,277	691	11	—	22,979
Stock Oct. 1, 1860, hhds.	13,714	1,563	5	1	15,283

Messrs. J. McJ. BUSSEL & Co. report the business of their warehouse, during September, thus:

	Hhds.
Stock of Kentucky on hand August 31, 1861	3,201
Received in Sept., 273 Kentucky, 3 Virginia	276
Total	3,477
Delivered in Sept	600
Stock on hand Sept. 30, 1861	2,877
Stock on hand Sept. 30, 1860	2,347

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in September:

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.
Stock Sept. 1, 1861, bales	1,637	—	770
Received since	1,761	—	—
Total	3,398	—	770
Sales to Sept. 30, 1861	1,811	—	427
Stock Oct. 1, 1861	1,587	—	343
Stock Oct. 1, 1860	1,071	776	—

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., at 21¼c.@21½c.. and for small lots, 22c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate, to-day, at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s.9d.@3s. ₱ bbl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12c.@ 12½c. ₱ bush.; Corn 11¾c.@12¼c. ₱ bush.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ₱ tierce; Lard and Butter, 37s. 6d.; Cheese, 45s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d. @13½d. ₱ bushel; Cheese, 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@45s.; Butter, 50s.; Tallow, 35s.@40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Oil, and Oil Cake, 45s. ₱ ton.; Hops, ½d. ₱ lb. For Havre—Flour, at 85c.@90c. ₱ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and in shippers' bags, at 25c.@26c. ₱ bushel. For Marseilles—Flour, $1 ₱ bbl.; Wheat, 26c.@28c. ₱ bush. For Hamburg—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Antwerp—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, in shipper's bags, 14½d. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 307 tons, to Shanghai, Coal; a ship, 1,083 tons, to London; a bark, 409 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; one, 432 tons, to Cadiz; one, 370 tons, to Malta, 350 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco; a schoonrr, 248 tons, to Key West, on private terms; a bark, 449 tons, to Cadiz, $48 for heavy Pine Staves, $40 for Light Pipe and $29 for light hhd.; a ship, 939 tons, to Valparaiso and Callao, $23; a bark, 360 tons, from Port Ewen to Aspinwall, coal, $7; a Br. brig, 100 tons, to St. Thomas, 80c.; a Br. schooner, 95 tons, and one, 105 tons, to the windward, 85c.; a Br. schooner, 76 tons, to St. Jago and back, $900; a brig, 296 tons, to Havana, $2,650; a schooner, 248 tons, to Havana and back, $2,500; one, 250 tons, from Turks' Islands to New-York, salt, 7c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	Sept. 14
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 18
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 18
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 25
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 25
Norwegian	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29

FROM AMERICA.

Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 9
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov 16

Departure of Ocean Steamers.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *Saxonia* and *City of New-York* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

A late mail bag by the *Saxonia* will be open on Pier No. 21 until 11:50 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IT HAS NEVER BEEN THE COURT'S province to try a more important libel suit than the one just concluded at Fulaski, Oswego County, N. Y. The suit in which DeWITT LITTLEJOHN sued HORACE GREELEY for libel, and claimed $25,000 damages. Read it. Price 10 cents. You can get it at a News Depôt.

EVERY LAWYER SHOULD HAVE A copy of the GREAT LIBEL SUIT—LITTLEJOHN against GREELEY—in order to make himself familiar with the unlooked-for rulings of Judge Bacon. Copies can be had of any News Dealer. Price 10 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York, No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York; commencing October 1st in Brooklyn, October 2d in New-York.

In the new building on 5th-av., recently erected for the purpose, will be found every requisite for such an establishment. In addition to the dancing, classes will also be formed for exercises in a new system of Calisthenics, especially valuable to ladies and children of delicate frame. Mr. Dodworth would be glad to make arrangements with Seminaries for lessons in Dancing, Calesthenics or Military Drill.

Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

PRIVATE DANCING CLASSES.—MR. CHARRUAUD respectfully acquaints his patrons and the families who may be desirous of forming classes at their residences, to leave their name and address, as soon as possible, at No. 148 East 17th-st., where circulars can be obtained. Boarding-Schools attended to also.

N. B.—The class at Mrs. STEERS' Boarding School, No. 54 East 11th-st., will commence the 29th inst. Days, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock, afternoon.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st., opens Saturday, Oct. 5.

Mme. DUBREUIL FERRERO begs leave to inform her friends and patrons, that owing to the departure and temporary absence of her brother, Col. E. FERRERO, at the seat of war, he will be replaced in his professional duties by his mother, Mme. JACKSON FERRERO. Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIELD GLASSES! SPY GLASSES! FIELD GLASSES! SPY GLASSES! FIELD GLASSES!! The best and cheapest at M. GOLDBACHER'S Optical Establishments, No. 98 Fulton-st. and No. 839 Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED, BY STEAMER PERSIA, a very elegant Paris made ladies traveling and shopping bags, officers sacks, gents. traveling bags, &c. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

STAMMERING.—THE CAUSE REMOVED BY a recent discovery which has been tested by the most inveterate stammerers, and cures effected thereby. Post-office address, Box No. 2,816, New-York; L. BOYER & CO., office with Chas. B. Norton, No. 594 Broadway.

SKIRT STEEL FOR SALE, AT NO. 389 Broadway, up stairs, by BROOKLYN STEEL SPRING CO.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 30th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 36th-st.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 15th-st.,
Reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE.
FOR LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY EDUCATION.
NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.

This institution will be opened on the 1st of October next. It will be under the direction of Dr. C. S. Henry, Prof. George W. Greene and Dr. E. H. Cressy, who, with a body of able professors, will form the Faculty of Instruction. Its object is to give a thoroughly liberal education; such as is given in our best colleges, and, in addition, such a course of instruction in military science and art as will prepare its graduates to become competent officers for our militia and for the service of their country. The discipline will be military, with daily drill, and with camp instruction during a portion of every year. The regular collegiate course will occupy four years; but boys of 12 to 14 years of age will be admitted to a preparatory course of one or two years, according to their capacity and attainments.

TERMS—$300 per annum for board and instruction, payably half-yearly in advance. For further information address Rev. Dr. CRESSY, Secretary of the Faculty.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., September, 1861.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY

Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL

French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Ran dolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'

French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

M. W. LYONS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Sept. 16. Number of pupils limited to thirty, who will be under the direct supervision and instruction of the Principal. Special attention given to preparation for college, for which full responsibility is assumed. Reference is made to the following gentlemen who have been patrons:

W. W. Phillips, D. D., Jared Linsly, M. D., Willard Parker, M. D., John Auchinclosa, Gunnion Richard, William Black, Horace Holden, Moses A. Hoppock, Legrand Lockwood, George Opdyke, Daniel S. Schanck, John C. Tucker.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. Catalogues, of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Brown Way book store, or at the Institute.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

FOUR LITTLE GIRLS, UNDER THE age of eleven years, will be received as boarders, at the Misses WILLIAMS' School, No. 23 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near De Kalb-av. This school has been established nearly nine years. It is pleasantly situated, a few rods from Washington Park. The comforts of a home will be combined with a good education. The health of the children particularly attended to. For particulars, apply at the school.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, N. Y., Boarding School, with two departments, male and female, distinct in location and management. Winter session commences Oct. 21. Terms, $140 per annum. Circulars at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; or address JOHN W. ROUND, A. M., Principal Male Department; Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal Female Department.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, offers a thorough English education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars at the bookstores.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 960 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 16th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French, German, English and Spanish Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopens Monday, Sept. 16.

A CLERGYMAN AND PROFESSIONAL teacher, in a pleasant village a few hours from New-York, will receive a few boys into his family, to educate and furnish a home. Circulars and information may be obtained, or an interview had, by inquiry at the office of Weeks & De Forest, No. 58 Wall-st., or by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., receives students Nov. 1, for a term of twenty-one weeks. Board and tuition, common English, including military drill, under an experienced officer, $150 a year. Superior advantages for young ladies in piano, music, French and English. Write for a catalogue.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE INSTRUCTION to one or two children in the early branches of an English education; will take the whole charge of them if desired. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Would go in the country or to California. Address I. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I., enters on its twenty-eighth session Sept. 9. Parents desiring for their daughters a sound and polite education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, will obtain circulars at the Institute, or at the store of Mr. Brown, No. 819 Broadway.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., or by addressing the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, removed from No. 125 West 22d-st., to No. 145 West 43d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 16. A limited number of young ladies will be received as boarding pupils.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school,

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

GLEN COVE SEMINARY.—FAMILY BOARDing and day school, $25 per term of eleven weeks, for board, English branches and music; charges only from time of entrance. Circulars at No. 41 Grove-st., or address G. W. SYMS, Glen Cove, L. I.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, NORWALK, Conn.—Beautiful and healthy location, easy of access. Terms $140 per annum. Course of instruction thorough and practical. For further information address the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Additional advantages for boarders, at reduced rates. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHEUP. School opens Sept. 10. $126 per annum for board. Send for circular.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be re

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 3, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Afternoon and Evening—ANNUAL FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE NEW PRESIDENS.

WINTER GARDEN—CINDERELLA—THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES, AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news from Washington, this morning, is without special interest. No movement of either Army appears to have taken place within the last twenty-four hours. Our troops, of course, still occupy the advanced positions recently taken up by them, and it appears to be pretty well settled that the withdrawal of the rebel forces from these positions was simply a part of a general retrograde movement. Speculation is still indulged in as to the cause of the movement, but no satisfactory conclusion appears yet to have been arrived at. One explanation, which may be as good as any other, is that the rebels were fearful of a flank movement by the National Army, and fell back to avoid it.

Whatever the rebels may be able to do towards closing the Potomac below Washington, it is certain that they do not avail themselves of it. Vessels for the last few days have passed up and down without molestation. Five or six vessels of our flotilla are reported to be stationed near the Maryland shore, within view of the rebel batteries at Freestone Point, and the remainder of our vessels are in the vicinity of Aquia Creek, from which the privateer steamer *George Page* has recently made several ineffectual attempts to emerge. The rebels have not fired a gun from any of their batteries on the Potomac since last Thursday.

Our advices from Missouri still leave Gen. FREMONT at Jefferson City, prosecuting his preparations for the expected battle with the rebels under PRICE.

From Kentucky we have a rumor, through Cairo, that the Bishop-Gen. POLK, with twenty thousand men, had taken possession of Mayfield. This report, however, needs confirmation.

Our advices from Darnestown, the head-quarters of Gen. BANKS, are to the 30th ult., at which time everything was quiet along his lines. Clouds of dust were seen on the 29th along the line of the Leesburgh and Alexandria turnpike, as though the rebels were moving large bodies of troops or baggage-wagons towards Washington; but it was subsequently ascertained that no change had taken place in the disposition of their camps. No explanation is given of the cannonading mentioned yesterday as having been heard in the vicinity of Darnestown. Advices from the other side of the river above Harper's Ferry had been received. The rebels were still engaged in destroying the property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. About three hundred of them were dismantling the locomotives which had fallen into their hands, and in procuring all the copper they could find for the manufacture of percussion caps—an article of which the Rebel Government is understood to be alarmingly short, the manufactory at Richmond being compelled to suspend operations for the want of material.

JOHN ROSS, the Chief of the Cherokee Nation, has finally succumbed to rebel pressure. On the 20th of August, as we learn from Rev. Mr. ROBINSON, late a missionary teacher among the Cherokees, who has recently arrived in St. Louis, Ross called a Council, and sent in a message recommending a severance from the United States and an alliance with the Southern Confederacy. The Council adopted the recommendation, and Commissioners were appointed to make a treaty of alliance with the Jeff. Davis Government—a rebel Commissioner guaranteeing the payment of the annuities heretofore paid by the Government of the United States. It is understood that the Creeks have raised one thousand men for the rebel Army, and the Cherokees have formed a Home Guard of twelve hundred men.

The steamers *Vanderbilt* and *Ocean Queen* have been chartered by the United States Government, and they are now taking in coal and supplies. It is also stated on good authority that the steamers *Baltic* and *Atlantic* have been chartered, and will be placed in commission without delay. The destination of these vessels is, of course, known only to the Government. The four vessels above named are alone capable of transporting two full regiments each, with all the necessary army supplies.

The new gun-boat *Seneca*, just completed for the United States Government, went on her engineer trial trip yesterday. She went outside the light-ship, making good time, and her engines working to the entire satisfaction of the Government Inspectors. She was left at the Navy-yard and delivered to the Government.

The steamship *Niagara* passed Cape Race yesterday morning, and a summary of her news—two days later—is published elsewhere. She left Liverpool on the 21st, and Queenstown on the 22d ult. Among her passengers is Prince Alfred of England, who comes out to join the British fleet. The Liverpool Cotton Market is reported firm, while Breadstuffs and Provisions were quiet. The question of GARIBALDI's intentions in reference to coming to America, appears to be yet unsettled, though the bulk of the testimony is against it. The French Government has positively refused to allow any officers of the French Army to accept service under our Government. Secretary CHASE's appeal for subscriptions to the National loan was attracting attention. The London *Times*, of course, ridicules it, and considers it a confession of weakness. It is reported that a Spanish expedition against Mexico is to be fitted out in Cuba, it being the intention to land five thousand troops at Vera Cruz early during the present month, to proceed direct to the City of Mexico. Six screw-frigates, two steamers, and numerous transports, were to be called into requisition. This story has probably grown out of the fact that Spain intends taking part in an expedition to be fitted out jointly with England and France, mention of which has already been made.

We have details of affairs in Utah to the 12th ult., in a letter from our correspondent at Great Salt Lake City. The Mormon immigration across the Plains from the East had begun, and large parties were arriving almost every day. The Mormon emissaries, who have, during the past season, been laboring in the cause in the Eastern States, had arrived, and had made their reports. According to their representations, they had met with the greatest success in proselyting, and it was believed that the accession to the Mormon population in Utah during the Fall would amount to fully four thousand. The news from the Territory in other respects is without special importance.

The Twelfth Anniversary of the American Bible Union was held at the church, corner of Broome and Elisabeth streets, yesterday morning, afternoon and evening. Rev. T. ARMITAGE, the President, occupied the Chair. The annual reports showed that upwards of $21,000 has been collected for Bible revision during the past year, and that the revised editions have been received with increased favor. During the day, addresses were made by Revs. Geo. W. Brewer, J. Q. Adams, W. H. Pendleton, Lyman Wright, S. Remington, J. L. Hodge, R. Harris and T. H. Kalloch. An important modification of the plan of publication was adopted, providing that the text of the revision may be published without the notes and authorities—the latter to be published when the funds permit.

In the Board of Education, yesterday, the report of the City Superintendent upon the present condition of the schools was received and referred. He recommends that the number of scholars in the Primaries be limited to 700 or 800; that measures be adopted to insure the vaccination of pupils before their admission to the Public Schools; and that there be two sessions of the school per day, with an intermission of one hour, instead of one session with a temporary recess of the several classes, as now practiced.

On the Stock Exchange, yesterday, the market was firm, and closed with some buoyancy late in the afternoon. Sales of Governments of 1881, at 91¾; New-York Central, 73¼@74 ₩ cent.

An active business was transacted in shipping lots of Breadstuffs yesterday, at generally advanced prices. Moderate sales of Provisions were reported; Pork was quoted firmer. Sugars and Molasses were less freely dealt in. Common Resin was in brisk demand, chiefly on speculation, at much higher rates. Whisky was more stiffly held, but was rather quiet. The principal kinds of Tobacco were in request, as were also Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Laths, Fish Oils, Linseed Oil, Pepper, Fruit and Tallow. The freight engagements were restricted. There were 556 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets have been fairly supplied for the week, and only escaped a glut of beef cattle by the detention of nearly a thousand head on the Erie Railroad, by the freshet, which destroyed some of the bridges. The total receipts at all the City yards for the week ending yesterday, numbered 4,774 beef cattle; 109 milch cows; 922 veal calves, (which included some 300 large grass-fed young beeves;) 13,465 sheep and lambs, and 7,854 live hogs—total, 27,124. At yesterday's weekly market beeves sold just about as last week, or 8¼c.@9c. ₩ lb., estimated dressed weight, from the best, and down to 5c.@6c. for the poorest, with an average of all sales of about 7¼c. Milch cows are slow of sale and range all the way from $20 to $40 ₩ head, according to quality. Veal calves are selling at former rates, 3½c.@5½c. ₩ lb., live weight. Sheep are in brisk demand and 25c.@37c. ₩ head higher, the prices being equivalent to 3½c.@4¼c. ₩ lb., live weight. Lambs are abundant, and sell little higher than sheep now. Live hogs are abundant and very low, say 4c.@4½c. for corn-fed, and 3½c.@3¾c. for still-fed.

The Preparation in Missouri.

The fight in Missouri is postponed. Gen. FREMONT has gone regularly into camp near Jefferson City, and has had a telegraph wire laid, putting him in communication with the rest of the world. The St. Louis *Democrat's* Jefferson City correspondent writes to that paper (date 30th ult.) as follows:

"As yet I can perceive no indications of an immediate '*forward movement.*' Since Gen. FREMONT arrived, there has been, I think, *some alterations in the original programme.*"

The correspondent does not say what these changes in "the programme" are, but we can easily imagine them. Gen. PRICE is no longer considered to be in "a trap," and it is not thought so easy a work to go out and bag him. On the contrary, it seems to be pretty certain that Gen. LANE is not in PRICE's rear advancing upon him, and Gen. STURGIS is not on the North investing him; so that an advance by FREMONT from Jefferson City would be very far from "surrounding PRICE" and his rebel army, but might be very dangerous to FREMONT.

These facts, ascertained at length by Gen. FREMONT, "give him pause," and he stops at Jefferson City to count over his forces and consider his work. Doubtless he will have to make "alterations in the original programme." But yet he has a formidable army, and ought to accomplish something creditable to the country. No General, during the present war, has gone into the field better supported. He has with him, or under him, HUNTER, SIEGEL, STURGIS, TOTTEN, POPE, MCKINSTRY, ASHBOTH—all experienced military leaders, besides LANE and MONTGOMERY, first-rate rebel fighters.

As to the number of men at FREMONT'S command, we have the positive assurance of the Missouri *Republican*, of the 30th ult., that it numbers "thirty thousand strong, well armed and equipped, with cavalry and artillery, and engineering corps, all in good condition, and with every hope of victory." That is auspicious. It will be a sorry result indeed, if so perfect an army, under such splendid officers, shall fail to win back some of the prestige lost in Missouri. It is pleasing to see that the Military Commandant preserves his state and equanimity in the midst of his cares. His special band, under WALDAUER, the "Musical Director" of the Department, accompanied the General and his Staff to Jefferson City, and, says the correspondent, "serenaded him" in his new quarters. On a subsequent day, "the General and fifty of his Body Guard" proceeded to the dépôt and received Mrs. FREMONT on her arrival from Washington. All this betokens the quality of composure, and readiness for business or "blood," highly commendable in any one who has an appalling work before him.

Gen. FREMONT has thrown forward a considerable body of his troops towards Georgetown. These are in command of Gens. DAVIS and SIEGEL, and are, says the military correspondent, "awaiting orders." These orders will not be given, of course, till the "alterations in the original programme" are made. Several boats have been dispatched up the Missouri River, with troops from Jefferson City for points not known.

But what of the rebels? They are not idle, all this time. They have advanced their pickets to within a few miles of Georgetown, which is about 40 miles from Lexington. Reports are out that PRICE is sending 20,000 men towards Georgetown, and that he will give FREMONT battle in that vicinity. In that case, LANE'S men and the force under STURGIS, both said to be on the north side of the Missouri, would be of no avail to FREMONT. It is perhaps the apprehension of this movement that stops FREMONT at Jefferson City, and alters his programme. Suppose he should meet PRICE at or near Georgetown, and while fighting him, HARDEE or MCCULLOCH, so much talked about and so little understood, should come up on his flank? This is a possibility worth studying.

There is a general concurrence in the statement that PRICE has been very strongly reinforced since his capture of Lexington. No accounts give him less than 40,000 men—many of them very effective. And our own friends, who have been at Lexington, report that accessions are crowding in daily to PRICE, and that all Western Missouri is in revolt and moving to sustain him. Some go so far as to predict that in a few weeks he will have 70,000 to 80,000 men under his standard. We do not accept this as wholly reliable. But we *are* quite sure that PRICE will outnumber FREMONT greatly in the field when they meet; and as the *Democrat* at St. Louis says, there can be no fight probably for ten days to come, this fact alone will insure PRICE'S preponderance.

Gen. STERLING PRICE is no common or vulgar man. We may as well concede this. PRICE was covered with unmerited obloquy in regard to the battle of Booneville. He was not in that fight. He disapproved it, and left the rebel forces the day before the collision. He did not reply to the accusations against him made then, but patiently bided his time. He fought bravely at Springfield—treated the National prisoners with great magnanimity and kindness—has led his men since in a soldierly manner, and captured Lexington and gathered great spoils, with exceedingly small loss on his side.

Gen. PRICE does not claim to be a Secessionist. He holds no troops from the "Confederate States," makes his military reports to "C. F. JACKSON, Governor of Missouri," and not to JEFF. DAVIS or his Secretary of War. In fact, Gen. PRICE is quoted as saying he wanted no help from the Confederate States. He is fighting, he says, for the "sovereignty of Missouri," which has been causelessly ignored and trampled on by the "Lincoln Government," and afterwards by a "bogus State Government under GAMBLE." When he has delivered the State from these usurpations, it is PRICE'S purpose to let *the people of Missouri* settle their own destiny, and he will go with them.

PRICE will be found no mean competitor of FREMONT, or of any other National General that may take the field against him. The first fight we shall hear of will probably not be at Georgetown, but near Kansas City. PRICE is believed to have sent heavy forces up the Missouri River, on both banks, to meet at Kansas City and take it; whip LANE and STURGIS if there, and thence to move unitedly on St. Joseph. If he should destroy LANE and STURGIS by this movement, and seize the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, somebody else will be in "a trap" long before Lexington is invested.

It is not all reassuring to find that both the *Democrat* and *Republican*, of St. Louis, of the 30th ult., are far from confident, and admit that FREMONT'S success is at least doubtful. The *Republican* begs the public "not to give way to gloom and despair," if their hopes of early victory are disappointed; and the *Democrat* turns fiercely upon those who have criticised the management of the Western Department, and charges them with having put FREMONT in peril of failure.

We hope most sincerely, for his own sake and that of the country, that he is not to fail,—that he will be able, with the fine force under his command, to surmount all the difficulties of his position, and win a splendid victory over his enemies. If he does so, his success will be all the more signal from the untoward and unpromising circumstances which surround him now.

National Prisoners at the South.

The story we reprint this morning from the Charleston *Mercury* must be read with the profoundest sorrow and mortification. That so many of our best and bravest fellows, officers and men, should be paraded as a part of a barbarous military spectacle through the streets of a traitorous town, and that town of all others, Charleston, the fount and origin of all treason, must be perpetually remembered as one of the darkest pictures of a warfare which there have been so very few incidents to enlighten. And when the rebel melodrama ends with the consignment of these gallant hundred and fifty to the common jail of Charleston, a prison famous for its discomforts, unwholesomeness and insufficient diet, in apartments entirely destitute of beds and other furniture, we submit that we have a tale of shame and suffering which may fairly excite the commiseration of the stoutest-hearted. There is as yet no mitigation of Summer heat in the latitude of South Carolina, a circumstance that must seriously enhance the unhappy condition of the prisoners.

We turn from this record to another page of the paper, and find a statement that a number of rebel prisoners captured in Western Virginia have been sent from Fortress Monroe to Craney Island, under a flag of truce, and delivered to their friends. There is no mention that an exchange of an equivalent number had been demanded. Surely sufficient consideration has not been given to this subject by the Washington authorities. They must fail to appreciate how profound an anxiety prevails among the friends of our men now in the hands of the enemy in regard to their welfare; how much suffering exists because of their absence; how much suffering the prisoners themselves endure. They must also fail to understand how prejudicial an effect this apparent insensibility of the Government to the fate of its faithful soldiers has upon the enrollment of volunteers. This influence is known to be more active than any other in discouraging enlistments. That this insensibility is only apparent it is needless to say. In the provisions made for the comfort of troops, for the maintenance of deserted families, for the support of disabled soldiers, the Government has shown the utmost tenderness for the welfare of those whom war visits with inevitable discomfort and poverty. But in this matter of prisoners in rebel custody, it is possible that too great heed has been paid to technical considerations. If so, is it not quite time all such points should be waived? If inaction is due to a fear of recognizing the rebels as belligerents, such fear is assuredly groundless. No recognition can be more perfect than the return of our prisoners to them under a flag of truce. Such recognition could certainly obtain no more emphasis from the reception of a corresponding number of our own men under a similar flag. If the want of prisoners to offer in exchange has been the difficulty, it has certainly ceased to be so since the capture of the Hatteras forts. Fort Lafayette, Castle William, Bedloe's Island, are thronged with rebel captives, or captives guilty of treason, whose condition is an offence to humanity. There seems, therefore, to be not only no reason why an exchange should not be negotiated, but every reason why it should; and if Government will be at the trouble to revise its decisions upon the point, we feel an assurance that its previous judgment will be reversed. The question is one not only of urgent expediency, but of the merest humanity.

The Disaster to the Great Eastern—What it Teaches.

Since men can only understand, and so conform to the laws of Nature, by eliciting, grouping and weighing the greatest possible number of phenomena, grand improvements are always the result of persevering experiment—of alternate failure and remedy in detail, till at last the complex whole is adequate and harmonious. The only way, therefore, to perfect great enterprises—ocean navigation for instance—is to thank the experimenter—that unthanked class to whom we are indebted for every improvement—for each new fact elicited. To sneer at a whole, unconditionally, because a part is defective, after the manner of a morning cotemporary, is not only discouraging, but illiberal and ridiculous.

What we know of the disaster to the *Great Eastern*, is simply this: the rudder-pin broke, the ship fell into the trough of the sea, and being in very bad trim, rolled excessively. Her great height and width doubled the amount and velocity of motion as compared with ordinary vessels rolling to the same angle, and so pitched the movables into confusion and wreck. For the same reason, the paddle-wheels, 120 feet apart over all, rose and fell, and so raced and plunged with double the usual violence, and their arms being too weak, were carried away. Here, certainly, are defective construction and bad management to criticise; but let us first observe what did *not* happen. The *Great Eastern*, under this terrific test, did not go to pieces, she did not founder, she did not spring a leak, she did not hog, she did not break her back, she did not break her engines, she did not ship sweeping seas, she did not take fire, she did not exhibit defects in the many points wherein other ships have miserably failed under similar circumstances. But as soon as the *Great Eastern* could be steered, although deprived of nearly half her power, she began to steam landward at the rate of nine knots. While the *Central America*, the *San Francisco*, the *Cuba* and the *Connaught* went to pieces in an ordinary sea-way, we have no evidence that the *Great Eastern's* hull was weak or in any manner inadequate as to solidity; nor as to *form*, for had she been the breakwater which some people expect great ships to be, instead of a finely-molded vessel, she would have been dashed to pieces by the waves instead of rolling over them. Had the rudder held fast, then, we cannot reasonably say that the other disasters would have occurred. Its failure, however, and the wretched trim of the vessel were circumstances common to all ships, and no more due to the *size* of the *Great Eastern* than was the explosion of her boiler or the drowning of Capt. HARRISON out of one of her boats.

With these considerations before us, we can more fairly bestow blame and criticise defects. In the first place, where were the chains heretofore fastened to the blade of the rudder, and for such emergencies made and provided? Had they been in order and strong enough, half an hour's work would have put the ship under control again. And while we rightly censure the putting of all this great fabric in peril by the possible failure of its one guiding apparatus, let us remember that the propelling apparatus *was* two-fold, and so brought her safely to land.

Again, twenty or thirty feet of width, more or less, bears so small a proportion to the length of an ocean swell, that no imaginable vessel, large or small, can escape rolling when lying in the trough of the sea. But the *amount* of rolling, other things being equal, is due to the distribution of weight throughout the vessel. The *Persia* or the *Adriatic* could be so ballasted as to put their bulwarks under water at every plunge in a gale. The *Great Eastern* did not roll *as much* as smaller ships in heavy weather, on former trips; and to say that her motion would have been excessive on her last trip, if she could have been steered, and if she had been properly trimmed, would be to contradict all marine practice and her own history. As a second conclusion, therefore, we have no evidence against the seaworthiness of large ships.

It is not that the *Great Eastern* has any special interest to us—it is because *large ships*, by a known and demonstrated law, are more economical and may, with a given expenditure of fuel, run faster than small ships, that we gladly record any success she may have established in this direction by severe trial. Such defects as she develops, by the same test, need not be repeated in future experiments, if builders will carefully analyze the facts, as they become known. The size of ships is constantly increasing, in accordance with this great law; commerce is constantly offering inducements for cheaper and better accommodation; and while it may be very pleasant for us to return the jeers which our great neighbor and rival never hesitates to indulge in at our mistakes and bad luck, we shall show ourselves very much her superior by seriously investigating her blunders, and perfecting our own practice at her expense.

THE WEATHER AND THE WAR.—Cold, chilly nights in Virginia—frost already appearing in the low grounds! This is a meteorological fact, full of meaning for the two armies. Our own soldiers, it is reported, are suffering somewhat—though, doubtless, by this time, the arrangements have been perfected for supplying them with blankets and other Winter gear. But what must be the condition of JEFF. DAVIS' rebel host, sleeping blanketless in the night-fogs of Eastern Virginia, with the quicksilver down to the small figures? Those hot-blooded, thin-skinned fellows from Carolina, Georgia or the Gulf States will have a chance to get some of the fire taken out of them by the sharp blasts from the Alleghanies and the cold night sea-winds. They have relied on cotton with which to bully the world; it will prove powerless to protect their own shivering limbs withal. There was a great deal of exultation in the Southern newspapers, this Spring, as to the havoc which the Southern climate would play with the Northern troops. But the tables are now turned. We have waited till the frosts set in before attempting to march into the heart of Dixie; while meantime, the Southerners from the warm Gulf borders are quaking at the first touch of our upper latitudes. On the whole, the effects of these early frosts cannot but be to precipitate matters with the rebel forces. From physical cowering to moral cowardice there is but a narrow interval. Great is Fahrenheit—terrible to the Southrons is old Boreas!

The Wealth of the Country—Evidence of the Census.

The census returns in relation to the movement of population, the sources of the wealth, and the condition of the several States, throw important light upon the probable result of the complications in which the country is involved. The total population of the revolted States in 1850 was 7,272,986, of which 2,809,362 were slaves. In 1860 the grand total was 9,466,689, of which 3,884,436 were slaves. The increase of the white population for the ten years was 1,118,680, or a fraction over 20 per cent. In 1850, in the loyal States, including Missouri and Maryland, the free white population numbered 15,402,457. In 1860 it amounted to 21,595,464. The increase, therefore, was 5,791,608, or about 37½ per cent.—nearly double that of the revolted States. It will be remembered that this increase of the loyal States is made up largely of immigration from Europe, consisting in the main of hardy, frugal, industrious people, who come to this country to better their fortunes, looking for freedom of individual labor, and a field for their enterprise, which lacked scope and verge at home;—that they brought with them more or less of the precious metals, received for the sale of their little property in the old country, the which, with their productive industry, have added largely to the wealth and resources of this.

The increase of the white population in the revolted States, save in Texas and Louisiana, has been but slightly indebted to immigration. It is, in the main, of a kind that adds but little to the productive wealth, and gives small aid towards the development of the resources of a country. It does not labor; it does not produce; it builds no factories or mills; clears no acres; guides no machinery; cultivates, with its own industry, no farms. Free labor shrinks from contact with Slave-labor, seeking, always, localities more congenial to its tastes, its interests, and its respectability. Hence the inevitable drift of emigration has been and always will be towards the Free North and West, and these will always reap the advantages of its acquisition.

These census statistics show further, that aside from slave property, which in a war like the present is a source of weakness rather than strength, the ratio of increase of wealth in favor of the loyal States has kept pace with that of population. The assessed valuation of property, the amount of manufactures, the aggregate of agricultural products, as, also, commerce and trade, have increased as the numerical strength of the loyal States has advanced, leaving, in all these respects, the revolted States even more laggard than in regard to population.

The revolted States have a white population of 5,582,000, while the loyal States have 21,595,000, or nearly four times the strength of the former. With this vast preponderance of numerical strength in favor of the Union, the struggle for its preservation, all other things being equal, would seem to admit of but one termination.

This, however, is one of the least advantages which loyalty possesses over treason. With the single exception of Missouri, the resources of the loyal States have scarcely been disturbed by the war, and even Missouri we hope to see relieved from its actual presence before the close of the month. True, the sudden transition from peace to war occasioned temporary confusion, damaging to individual fortunes to some extent, but the real wealth of the country remained unaffected, and all the great industrial interests unharmed. The factories have not stopped, the work-shops are busy, commerce is uninterrupted, trade has not been destroyed. The thousands who have enlisted in the loyal armies have thinned the ranks of labor, so that those who are idle are so from choice rather than from lack of employment. Money is abundant, and prosperity, frightened away for the moment, has already returned.

The exact reverse of this is true in the revolted States. Their commerce is destroyed by the blockade, and their trade limited to traffic among themselves, without a circulating medium in which any man has confidence. Their great staples are valueless, for they have no access to the markets of the world. Slaves, though unpaid, must be clothed and fed, even though the cotton and tobacco remain unsold on the plantations. The labor invested in these, the boasted source of Southern wealth, is thus, in the present crisis, a source of weakness, and not of strength.

But a greater advantage still in favor of the loyal States is to be found in their present available wealth. Beyond the demonstrations furnished by the census statistics, is the practical fact that the Government called for fifty millions of dollars, and it has been furnished in solid coin or its equivalent. It called for another fifty millions, and that, too, has been provided with scarcely a perceptible ripple on the surface of the financial resources of the country. It has apparently absorbed only the unemployed capital; brought to light the hidden hoards, the private aggregations of money laid aside by caution or frugality, and sent them adrift on the currents of circulation, giving a new impulse to business, and stimulating it to activity everywhere. With wealth still unimpaired, the loyal States are able to advance whatever may be needed to defend and preserve the Union, and they can do it without seriously interfering with their business prosperity.

On the other hand, the rebel States are without any present available wealth or credit. Their cotton and tobacco are worthless as a means of supply. Their rice and sugar may furnish food, to a certain extent, but they can produce no money. They cannot borrow from abroad, and their people at home have nothing to lend. They can issue Confederate scrip, and for a time enforce its circulation by the bayonet; Southern municipal corporations may put afloat their paper promises to pay, and suspended banks may flood the South with irredeemable bills. But beneath all this trash is utter emptiness. It will never be paid, and every intelligent man knows it. The collapse will come when the first frenzy of secession shall have subsided, and a fitful and false enthusiasm shall be cooled by the storms and snows of Winter. This worthless substitute for commercial value, this last resort of bankruptcy, will vanish into smoke. In the meantime, the teeth, the shoes, the clothing of the rebel soldiers are wearing out, and their supplies running low, and all these must be renewed. Where the millions to procure them are to come from, neither the census statistics nor the visible resources of the rebel States show.

If the loyal States will husband their resources, and move in caution as well as in their strength, they will soon have another and mightier than armies—destitution and famine—fighting in their behalf.

PRIZE LAW—NEUTRAL PROPERTY.—We publish this morning the decisions of Judge BETTS in two more of the prize cases, the bark *Volunteer* and the schooner *Crenshaw*. In the former case no point was involved except the general questions of enemy's property, or the right to blockade, etc., which were discussed in the case of the *Hiawatha*. But in the case of the *Crenshaw*, special questions were brought up for decision, as to whether the owners of the vessel had notice of the blockade, and whether the cargo should be confiscated, the same being claimed by persons resident in Virginia. Parts of the cargo were claimed to be owned by persons resident in Liverpool, and in Leith, Scotland, and were accordingly restored to them, the Court holding, as was manifestly just, that they could have had no notice of the blockade and no intention of violating it.

As to another portion, it appeared that it was owned jointly by parties resident in Richmond and New-York, it being purchased by the Richmond parties and shipped to England on joint account. This property is condemned, the share belonging to the Richmond house as enemy's property, and the interest of the New-Yorkers, because dealing with the enemy is forbidden.

These cases are bringing up before the Courts questions of a character which have not been discussed in them for many years. Prize law, the rights and duties of neutrals in a time of war have received little attention from the legal profession in this country for some years back, but this present war will necessarily turn their attention again to these subjects. It seems likely to bring up, from its anomalous character, many new questions, in which our Judiciary will have to rely less upon past decisions than upon the application of principles to new states of facts.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS—ENTERPRISE AND PLUCK.—We published a very interesting letter from one of our correspondents in Missouri, written under circumstances which, we venture to say, cannot be paralleled in the history of journalism in this country or in Europe. Knowing that a battle was going on at Lexington, and being unable to reach the camp of the Union troops, he determined to surrender as a prisoner to the rebels, in order that he might witness the battle and describe it for the NEW-YORK TIMES. He did so—and the result was told in the letter we published yesterday, and in the following private note written to his wife, in one of the Western cities:

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26, 1861.

MY DEAR WIFE: I have just arrived from Lexington, Mo., where I was a prisoner from last Thursday till last Monday. *I went there purposely that I might give myself up and see the battle there which raged for three days.* I was put under guard and generally treated very well. You will see a very full account of my adventures in the NEW-YORK TIMES of about next Tuesday. I would come home now but there is to be another great battle soon in this State and I wish to see it. After the next battle is over I am coming home to stay for a week and perhaps longer. It may be ten days or a fortnight yet before I can come. I leave for Jefferson City to-morrow.

We do not believe any instance can be cited of similar courage and devotion on the part of a newspaper correspondent; and we respectfully commend it to those who are so glib in their censure of a class of men who will compare most favorably with any others, not excepting officers in the Army, for the zeal, resolution and self-denying enterprise which they bring to the performance of their arduous and responsible duties. We take pleasure in saying that our correspondent was treated with marked courtesy by Gen. PRICE and the other officers of the rebel Army. His letter was one of the most valuable and interesting yet received from the Western Department.

REBEL INTERCOURSE WITH THE NORTH.—A statement of our Washington correspondent illustrates the completeness of the enemy's communications with its agents at Washington and in the North. When the rebel quarters on Mason's Hill were occupied, on Sunday, copies of the New-York journals of Saturday were found among other matters the runaways left behind them. As papers of that date had not yet been distributed among the National troops, our fellows had the curious satisfaction of receiving news from home by the hands of the rebel fugitives. Nothing can be clearer than that the embargo our military authorities have endeavored to lay upon such intercourse is of small value; and that if the rebels fail to learn news of value to their enterprise from New-York papers, it is because those papers discreetly withhold from publication all material having that tendency.

THE POTOMAC OPEN.—It is evidently no part of the plan contemplated by the rebels in arming the banks of the Potomac to waste their powder upon small merchantmen and transports. Such squandering of projectiles would be incompatible with that economy of material without which they will come distressingly short before they have reached the end of the war. So far as this class of vessels is concerned, the Potomac remains open. But if a man-of-war, or other craft of sufficient dimensions to occasion by its sinking a permanent interruption of the channel, attempt to pass the batteries below Aquia Creek, it is quite possible its impunity may not be so secure. These works have not been created with so much cost and labor without a purpose, and we know of nothing thus far that shows a disposition to abandon the first intention.

The Europa Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The steamship *Europa* sailed at 10 o'clock this morning, with 14 passengers for Halifax and 60 for Liverpool. She takes out no specie.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Advantage to the Rebels of Closing the Potomac—Necessity for Additional Batteries on the Maryland Shore—The Slavery Question in the Washington Churches, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 30, 1861.

The chief advantage which the rebels have derived from closing the Potomac by their batteries, consists in the facilities which it will give them in an attempt to cross the river to the Maryland side. The loss of the navigation of the river will be a serious public and private inconvenience by which the cost of transportation will be increased to some extent, but rapidity, certainty and frequency of intercourse will not be disturbed. It will simply become necessary to ship goods and supplies for the Army to Annapolis from the Northern cities, instead of to Washington direct. In the transportation of heavy articles, such as coal, flour, grain, &c., the expense will be augmented, but for things of considerable value in proportion to bulk, as well as for soldiers, the increase of expense will be trifling. Even while the river was unobstructed, my impression is that the great bulk of the transportation has come over the railroads from the West or from the North or from Annapolis. The rebel batteries on the river will increase this internal trade, but not beyond the facilities of transportation.

The great advantage gained by the enemy, by cutting off the river flotilla from its vocation of watching the enemy, and thus securing an uninterrupted passage of the stream, by a large force, is the real danger, and this should be provided against, by planting opposing batteries on the Maryland side, which could easily prevent the landing of troops. The rebel batteries can beat off our river boats, and cover the passage of their armies from interruption from that source; but such is the width of the stream that their cannon, though of the greatest range, could not reach a battery properly located on the Maryland side, and a very small one could effectually destroy a fleet of boats loaded with soldiers, or prevent it from landing.

But it will take some little time to plant these batteries, and in the meanwhile, ten or twenty thousand infantry sent down on the Maryland side of the river could easily hold the rebels at bay, until batteries could be planted.

Apart from this idea of covering the passage of the Potomac, the rebels would seem to have no strong motive for lining the stream with batteries for the interruption of navigation. At a time when their whole coast is being assailed by our naval expeditions, they would scarcely have opportunity, and the superabundance of artillery necessary, to amuse themselves with enhancing the cost of fuel and breadstuffs in Washington to the extent of a few cents in the dollar. I therefore conclude that their main offensive purpose is to cover the passage of the river, and to this is to be added the feeling of security it gives them against the danger of assault from our side.

The "logic of events" has at length forced the Slavery controversy upon the churches of Washington, and it is highly probable that we shall have stirring times in several of the principal congregations of the city, before many weeks pas over our heads. The Unitarian Society here ha always been more or less Anti-Slavery, and although it dismissed a brilliant young preacher, some years ago, for the exuberance of his zeal in the cause, rather than for maintaining it, the church has never, so far as I can learn, had a settled pastor who was not *avowedly* opposed to Slavery. The immediate permanent successor of the rejected pastor came here with the reputation of having preached a Kansas sympathizing sermon to his former congregation, in the West; and while here he habitually avowed his sentiments from the pulpit. But the "overt act" of this society was committed yesterday, in the call of the Rev. WM. H. CHANNING to the pastorate, after he had preached two decided Anti-Slavery sermons. He received 29 out of 38 votes, the nine opposing votes being cast for other clergymen of known Anti-Slavery views. But I have not alluded to this church as an illustration of the remark that a great religious controversy is arising on Slavery. The fact is, the Unitarians only differ as to the mode of treating the subject.

But the controversy to which I now wish to call attention arose on Fast-Day, in the E-street Baptist Church, of which Mr. SAMSON is pastor. Some seven or eight years ago he was regarded as rather "unsound" on the Slavery question, in the Southern sense of the word, and this impression may have been strengthened by the fact that MR. SUMNER lodged in his house at the time of the assault upon him by BROOKS. Subsequently, however, Mr. SAMSON became President of Columbia College, an institution located on the outskirts of the city, which is chiefly patronized by the South. Since his accession to this post, his views appear to have undergone a change, and in May he went down to Richmond. This was regarded by many at the time as virtually going over to the enemy; but he nevertheless returned after remaining some weeks, and I have never heard that he complained of his treatment while there, or that he was compelled to leave. The college under his control has itself been brought into suspicion by his connection with it, and real or imaginary rockets have been seen to emanate from that quarter, which were surmised to be signals to the enemy.

On fast-day the Union prayer-meeting was held in Dr. SAMSON'S Church. During these meetings it is the custom for those present to address the audience briefly on religious topics, and on the occasion referred to, Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, a near relative of the Vice-President, spoke upon the duty of confessing national as well as personal sins, in order to secure the forgiveness and benediction of the Almighty. After adverting to God's dealings with the Jews, he proceeded to say:

"That the sin of Slavery is an abomination in the sight of God cannot be questioned, and that this nation, as such, is guilty of it is equally clear. If, therefore, the people of God do not confess and deplore it most deeply and sincerely, our beloved country may be visited with judgments as severe as those of the Jews, and the day of retribution may be near at hand."

At this point the Chairman, Rev. Dr. SAMSON, interrupted the speaker, saying that he had introduced a topic forbidden by the rules of the meeting and would not be allowed to go on. Slavery is recognized by the Constitution, and cannot, therefore, be discussed on this occasion.

Mr. HAMLIN, unwilling to disturb the solemnity of the meeting, briefly rejoined:

"*If Slavery is recognized by the Constitution, it is none the less a sin, and it is none the less our duty to confess and forsake it.*"

Rev. Dr. PETER PARKER, late a missionary to China, but now a wealthy citizen of Washington, here interposed, and remarked with some feeling, "That unless these foreign exciting topics were kept out of the meeting, no good would be accomplished." And thus the *gag law* applied by Dr. SAMSON was sustained by Dr. PARKER, and Slavery was sustained as an institution too sacred to be questioned. But I learn from Mr. HAMLIN that he was approached, after the service was over, by one of the most distinguished and talented ministers in the city, who assured him that he had for some time been debating the propriety of speaking out on this question—that his feelings were entirely in coincidence with those of Mr. H., and that he with difficulty constrained himself to silence for the present, until a favorable occasion shall arise for speaking out. Other distinguished clergymen, Presbyterian and Episcopal, are known to be strongly Anti-Slavery, and occasionally give no uncertain evidences that they are heart and soul against the institution. OBSERVER.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NIAGARA OFF CAPE RACE.

PRINCE ALFRED, OF ENGLAND, ON BOARD.

GARIBALDI NOT COMING TO AMERICA.

French Officers Not Allowed to Take Service Under Our Government.

A Spanish Expedition Against Mexico.

Secretary Chase's Appeal Ridiculed in England.

Cotton Firm----Breadstuffs Quiet----Provisions Dull---Consols 93 5-8 a 93 3-4.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, which left Liverpool on Saturday, at 10 A. M., Sept. 21, and Queenstown, Sunday evening, 22d, arrived off Cape Race at 9.30 this morning, *en route* to Halifax and Boston. The news-yacht of the Associated Press boarded the *Niagara* and obtained the following summary of news, prepared for the Association by its Liverpool agent:

Among the passengers on board the *Niagara* is Prince ALFRED, who was the guest of the Mayor of Liverpool the day previous to the sailing of the *Niagara*, in which city the young Prince was received with great attentions by the people.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, (an account of the accident to which vessel was received in detail by the steamship *Bohemian* at Father Point,) after considerable trouble and great anxiety, had been safely anchored in side the harbor on the morning of the 20th. It is supposed repairs will be speedily commenced. The night preceding her anchorage, she was obliged to put off from the coast, owing to the prevalence of a heavy southerly gale. Great praise is accorded to an American named HAMILTON, of Boston, Mass., by whom the temporary steerage gear was arranged, without which the big ship would have been entirely unmanagable, and doubtless would have become a complete wreck.

The assertions that GARIBALDI intended soon to embark for America, where he will espouse the cause of the Government, continue to be made and contradicted. The latest telegraphic dispatch from Turin, however, declares that the renowned liberator of Italy has abandoned all intention of leaving for the battle-fields of America for the present.

An article has appeared in a late number of the Paris *Moniteur*, which leads strongly to the inference that the absence of GARIBALDI in America would suit the wishes and policy of the French Government.

The iron-plated frigate *Warrior* made her first trip to sea, on the 19th, proceeding from the Thames to Portsmouth. Her performance was highly favorable.

The London *Times* has an editorial on Secretary CHASE'S appeal for subscriptions to the new National loan. It says:

"If the interests offered are a sufficient appeal to the patriotism of the people, any arguments as to the safety of investment in the loan are unnecessary; if it is sufficient, the remedy would have been to increase the amount, instead of appealing to considerations which, rightly viewed, amount to little more than a confession of weakness. The people will be more ready to believe that provision will be made for the payment of the principal and interest on warloans, when they see provision has been made for leaving one farthing of expense out of the income of the year."

Mr. LAING, Financial Secretary of India, addressed the members of the Manchester Cotton Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and other leading merchants of that city, on the subject of India. After treating of financial and general Government affairs, he said he thought to promote the growth of cotton, it was especially necessary to advance capital to growers, and to enable this to be done with safety a proper law of contracts was essential. He described what had been enacted on this question, and after attending to an early prospect of the reduction of import duties on cotton, wound up by appealing to his hearers to take with him a view of these matters, higher than their commercial aspect.

FRANCE.

A letter from Paris says several superior and subaltern officers of the French Artillery have been offered great advantage if they will serve in the National Army. Some have been offered as much as six thousand francs for their outfit, and pay of twenty thousand francs a year guaranteed for several years to come.

It was at first said that the French Government did not appear inclined to refuse these offers. Permission was demanded, but on the 15th, the Minister of War, by order of the Emperor, made known to applicants that he would not grant any permission to serve in the National Army.

The Paris Bourse was firm. Three per cent. Rentes, 69f. 25c.

ITALY.

Notwithstanding the previous denials, the Turin papers of the 20th positively asserted that GARIBALDI would not go to America; but a Turin dispatch, of the 20th, says that this assertion was again on that day positively denied.

SPAIN.

It is reported that a Spanish expedition against Mexico was being organized at Havana. Five thousand infantry will disembark early in October, at Vera Cruz, thence marching direct to the City of Mexico. Six screw frigates, two steamers, and numerous transports are also to be employed.

A decision of Marshal O'DONNELL is published in the Madrid *Gazette* to the Captain-General of Porto Rico. It declares the principle that a slave who has touched the soil of Spain must be considered as emancipated, even without the consent of his former master.

GREECE.

A student who fired at the Queen in a public square at Athens missed his aim. The assassin was arrested.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of Aug. 25 reached Marseilles on the 20th. The news is unimportant. Shirtings had declined. Exchange, 2s.@2s. 3d. Freights advancing.

Calcutta dates were of Aug. 14. Shirtings were active and steady. Twist advancing. The Indigo prospects continued bad. Linseed was advancing. Exchange, 2s.@2s. ⅜d. Freights to Dundas, 55s.

Commercial News by the Niagara.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21, 1861.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton market closes to-day firm, with small sales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is quiet and steady. FLOUR firm at 28s.@30s. WHEAT quiet and steady; sales of Red Western at 10s. 6d.@12s.; Red Southern 12s.@12s. 6d.; White Western 12s. 3d.@13s. 4d.; White Southern 13s.@13s. 6d. CORN firm; Mixed 30s.@31s.; Yellow 31s.@31s. 6d.; White 34s.@36s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market was dull. BEEF quiet. PORK inactive. BACON flat. LARD firm at 56s.@53s. TALLOW has a downward tendency, quoted at 47s.@47s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES firm; Pots and Pearls 32s.@32s. 6d. RESIN quiet; Common 13s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE heavy and nominal, at 60s. SUGAR firmer. COFFEE firm. RICE advancing; Carolina 24s. 6d.@29s. 6d. LINSEED advanced 1s.@1s. 6d., with an upward tendency. LINSEED OIL firm, at 34s. 6d. COD OIL quiet, at 34s.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT has an upward tendency; quoted at 55s.@66s. FLOUR, 27s.@30s. IRON very dull. SUGAR firm, and advanced 6d. TEA irregular; Common Congou, 11d.@11¾d. COFFEE active, and advanced 2s. RICE firmer, and advanced 3d.@6d. TALLOW quiet, at 47s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet, at 66s. LINSEED CAKES firm. LINSEED OIL active, at 34s. 3d.@34s. 6d. SPERM OIL dull, at £92@£93. COD OIL, £34.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds were dull, and a shade lower, on the 20th, owing to some realizations. The rates of discount in the open market were still decidedly lower than the reduced Bank minimum. Best bills, 3@3¼ ₱ cent. The influx of gold to the Bank continues.

CONSOLS closed on Saturday at 93¾@93¾ for money. The Bank rate has been reduced to 3½ ₱ cent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for American Securities firmer but quiet.

Illinois Central Shares 39@38½ discount.

Erie Shares 21@23½.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Sept. 22.

The sales of COTTON yesterday (Saturday) footed up 40,000 bales. The market was firm with an advance of ⅛d. ₱ lb on the week, with a still advancing tendency. The sales to speculators and exporters were 10,000 bales.

It is reported that the sales yesterday reached 67,000 bales, including 25,000 bales Surat, to arrive.

BREADSTUFFS continue quiet and steady, with the exception of mixed Corn, which is slightly easier.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 21—Evening.

CONSOLS closed, to-day, at 93⅛@93¾ for money.

The latest sales of American Stocks were: Erie Shares, at 23@23½.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

HAVRE, Friday, Sept. 20.

The sales of COTTON for the week add up 30,500 bales. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 129f.; ditto *bas* 126f. The market closes firm at an advance of 8f.@10f. The total stock in port amounts to 214,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 21.

The Bourse closed firm, to-day, at 69f. 30c.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

Twelfth Anniversary at Broome-street Church—The Preliminary Exercises—Treasurer's Report—Progress of Bible Revision—Important Changes in the Plan of Publication.

The Twelfth Anniversary of the American Bible Union commenced yesterday in the Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets—Rev. T. ARMITAGE, D. D., the President, in the Chair. Although the ramifications of the Society extend throughout the whole of the United States, there were, of course, no delegates present from the South—the attendance being, therefore, unusually small. A long list of Vice-Presidents was appointed, consisting of Reverend gentlemen from all portions of the country, and several from England, including Rev. Mr. SPURGEON.

After the usual preliminary exercises of singing and prayer, Rev. ISAAC N. HILL was appointed Assistant Recording Secretary.

The report of the Treasurer, E. PARMLEY, was presented. The following is an abstract, which was read by the Assistant Treasurer, C. A. BUCKBEE:

To cash paid as follows:

	Dr.
Balance due the Treasurer, last year	$249 10
English Scriptures	10,453 45
Spanish Scriptures	93 36
German Scriptures	516 32
Home and Foreign Missions, &c., by donor's request	82 53
Bible Union Quarterly, Revision Tracts, &c.	896 60
Agents' Salaries	4,146 82
Agents' Expenses	1,360 76
Secretaries and Assistants	2,688 97
Life Members' and Directors' Certificates	59 12
Bad Bills, Exchange, Interest and Discount	327 67
Insurance, Fuel and General Contingencies	514 68
Total	$21,389 39
	Cr.
By cash from Sales of Publications	$2,262 45
Members, Directors, Churches, Associations, &c.	18,228 82
Balance due the Treasurer	898 12
Total	$21,389 39

Rev. GEO. W. BREWER moved the adoption of the report, and Rev. J. Q. ADAMS seconded the motion in brief remarks, commendatory of the objects of the institution. The report was adopted.

Rev. Mr. WYCKOFF read the annual report, remarking that notwithstanding that the addresses of the brethren who had spoken sounded as if they were under affliction, the fact was the Union had done well, considering the distracted state of the country. The report detailed the operations of the Society, and acknowledged the favor with which the publications of the Society had been received, especially the revised edition of Matthew. The report generally presented an encouraging view of the progress of the Union, amid all its pecuniary trials, and held forth the idea that ultimately the revised editions of the Scriptures will be extensively used, and perhaps generally adopted.

Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, in a stirring address, moved the adoption of the report. He spoke in terms of earnest praise of the efficacy of the labors of the Society; the efficiency with which the work of the revisors had been conducted, and the vast responsibility devolving upon the people to sustain the movement.

Rev. LYMAN WRIGHT seconded the motion, approving particularly of that portion of the report recommending the hurrying up of the appearance of the New-Testament Scriptures. He also spoke feelingly of the members of the Society deceased during the past year,—particularly alluding to Brothers EDMUNDS and PEER.

The report was adopted.

The Chairman then announced the various committees on different portions of the report.

After providing for hospitalities to the members from abroad, the Union, at 12 M., adjourned until 2½ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At half-past two the Union reassembled, and was opened with prayer oy Rev. B. C. TOWNSEND.

Rev. S. REMINGTON then proceeded to address the Society. He said that the fundamental idea of the founders of the Society was that they loved the Bible; that it was a revelation from Heaven, and should therefore be delivered to man as pure as possible in all languages. What then should stimulate them in carrying on the object of the Society? The Bible was a book of authority, and therefore it was important that every portion of it should be rendered pure. They were not at liberty to believe only portions, like the friends of THEODORE PARKER. In that case, they would need another revelation to teach them what portions to believe. They had but one revelation—that all Scripture was necessary "for doctrine, for reproof, for instruction and righteousness, that the men of God may be perfect." While he admitted the vast importance of the great National struggle now going on, he contended that the work of Bible revision was even more important. What matters it if the superstructure is destroyed, and the foundation is destroyed? He believed that the Bible was the foundation of our Government. He considered that God was humbling his people at this time, but that with sufficient trust in Him, the good work would be finally accomplished.

Rev. J. L. HODGE next addressed the meeting. He commenced by expressing his happiness in being allowed to advocate such a cause, however much his pride and ambition might lead him to hold back because he was unprepared. He dwelt long upon Christ's command: "Freely ye have received; freely give," and said the great truth was that if we were to give God's Word, it must be God's Word and nothing else. The same obligation that compelled them to circulate the Word, compelled them to make it pure. He gave a slightly humorous but strikingly forcible sketch of the process by which himself and others had become convinced of the necessity for Bible revision. He believed that any institution like this, that was the custodian of a great truth, and was loyal to it, was sure to succeed, as he believed this one would continue to succeed.

Rev. Dr. J. W. SARLES, from the Committee on Revisions of the Board of Managers, read, on behalf of the Board, the proposed changes in the plan of revision, proposed by the Board, to conform to the present state of its finances. They must suspend the work from the absolute impossibility of complying with the conditions heretofore exacted by the Society. The Board proposed to have the text published without the notes; the notes to be kept and published at any time when such a course would be practicable or advisable. The Board expressed the greatest confidence in the ability and scholarship of the Final Committee.

Mr. WYCKOFF, in answer to inquiries as to whether it was proposed to continue publishing the marginal notes, stated that it was intended to allow the revisors to decide as to the necessary number of notes to be published. They desired to publish the book so that it could be had either with or without the notes.

Dr. CONANT, one of the revisors, and a member of the Final Committee, expressed the desire of the translators that in all cases where necessary, the reader should have the same light as the translator—at least some notes to justify the changes, and in some cases, different translations, which different scholars might deem essential, and have the elaborate notes bound in pages at the end of the book.

Dr. MORTON, another of the translators, thought that while the spirit of the plan was right, it was incorrect to term it an alteration. It was merely a modification of the time of the publication of the notes.

JOEL MARSH, of Albany, thought they ought to carry on the work as originally intended, and if they could not do that, they ought to stop and wait till they had money enough.

Mr. WYCKOFF explained that the Union was much embarrassed for money, and though they were willing to publish the notes and authorities at a time when money was more plenty, they wished to have the liberty of publishing the text first. They would gain means by this to carry on the work according to the original plan. It was not proposed to impair the authenticity of the text. The examination would be the same, but the publication of the notes and authorities would be simply deferred. He stated that the officers of the Society had made all the sacrifice possible to forward the work.

Dr. PARKS further explained that the Board contemplated reducing the number of the Final Committee from five to four. They were also unable to obtain the four scholars connected with the Universities of Great Britain to review the books before publication. Just half the receipts had been cut off. The labors of Messrs. C. A. BUCKBEE and WYCKOFF and other officers had been greatly enlarged in order to effect a saving in the expenses.

Dr. ARMITAGE expressed his approval of the plan. They must either entirely suspend the work, or modify the plan so that the results of the revisors might be rendered available to increase the receipts of the Union, and meet the depressed condition of the country's finances.

Dr. WM. S. HALL was so far confident of the success of the Union that he would be one of ten to lend them $5,000 for either six months or a year.

Dr. CONANT suggested that the Board should be simply "authorized" instead of "required" to publish the text without the votes and authorities.

Dr. PATTENGILL was opposed to any modification that would allow of the publication of any revision with any defects that scholarship could remove.

Mr. WYCKOFF reasserted that it was not intended to impair the quality of the translation.

The Chairman suggested that it might serve the purposes of all the gentlemen to adopt the plan, to be operative during the coming year.

Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE, Assistant Treasurer, said they had no intention to bring down the standard of the work. The people were in immediate need of the work, and the Union was in need of the means that would be raised by availing themselves of the text of the revisors—the result of their labors. They had been too much afraid of opposition, and had been like the Apostles, tarrying at Jerusalem; they had been kept back by the notes and authorities when they should have been presenting results.

After further discussion and various propositions, the Union adopted Dr. CONANT'S suggestion to "authorize" instead of "request" the Board to make the change, and with that proviso the report was adopted unanimously.

Rev. A. H. BUALINGHAM, of this City, was elected to fill a vacancy in the Board.

The evening session was set apart for addresses by Rev. J. H. KALLOCH, Dr. ROBINSON, of Ohio, and Dr. GILETTE.

The meetings will be continued to-day, and Dr. ARMITAGE will deliver his address this evening.

California.

A TRAITOROUS CLERGYMAN—THE SECESSIONISTS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—MERCANTILE INTELLIGENCE.

SWEETWATER, 300 miles this side of Salt Lake, Saturday, Sept. 28.

The following additional items of news from California were received by the Pony Express, which brings San Francisco dates to Sept. 21.

The most exciting topic of discussion in San Francisco, within the last three days, grows out of a discussion which took place at a session of the Presbyterians, on a vote touching the duty of the clergy to declare themselves on the side of loyalty and against rebellion, and preach loyal doctrines to their congregations. Dr. W. A. SCOTT, of Calvary Church, alone voted against the resolution, and protested against its adoption. He believed the action of the late General Assembly on the state of the country, in adopting the Spring resolutions, as exceedingly mischievous and erroneous. He agrees, in the main, with the protest of Dr. HODGE, and the further defence of the same doctrine made in the late *Princeton Review*. He did not believe the Assembly had any right, from the Holy Scripture, from the Standard of the Church, to interfere with civil or political questions. There were other grave reasons why he could not approve of the action of the Assembly, but he could not consider it proper to introduce them into ecclesiastical and spiritual bodies. This position, assumed by Dr. SCOTT, has revived the charges against him of sympathising with secession, and raised much feeling in the community. There were threats of mobbing his church the next time services are held, but a force of police has been detailed to prevent any outbreak. Some of the newspapers have covertly encouraged the mob spirit, but the more influential citizens earnestly advise that Dr. SCOTT be left in the hands of his congregation, who are mostly Unionists.

Judge JOHN MCHENRY, formerly of the Fifth District Court of New-Orleans, was arrested in San Francisco yesterday, on complaint of a soldier in the United States service. The Judge had been trying to induce him to desert, and join the party that were going where he could get better pay. Not much importance is attached to this affair, but it only shows the sensitiveness here on the war question.

The Los Angelos *Star*, of the 19th of September, complains that a correspondent, writing from Los Angelos to a San Francisco paper, has misrepresented and greatly exaggerated, the number and doings of the Secessionists in the Southern counties. The *Star* remarks: "We require troops here for the general protection. The condition of affairs in San Bernandino, earnestly demands redress. The officers of the law require the presence of a military to aid as a *posse* to enable them to bring back the natives who have thrown themselves into the country. In this way the military can be useful;—but the foolish parade of riding over the country in search of Secessionists, is not only exceedingly harassing to the men, but positively detrimental to the interests of our country. We wish the *Alta* would produce its reliable information of 2,000 men completely organized in secret, and ready to rendezvous at such a place as the leaders direct. Can there be such an organization without our citizens knowing something about it; and yet this is news to every one of us. Who are the leaders and where the arms and ammunition? That object is to be accomplished."

The steamer *Panama* brings dates from Mazatlan, Mexico, to the 9th inst. She brought 73 passengers, $82,224 in specie, and 33 packages metallic ore.

Advices by her state that the city of Alamo, in Sonora, had been captured by a large Army from the State of Sonora.

It was understood and believed at Mazatlan that VAN DORN was advancing towards Sonora with a large force.

The family of DON THOMAS ROBINSON, one of the wealthiest citizens of the city of Guayamas, has left the State of Sonora on account of troubles in that State, and gone to California.

Business in Sonora was dull.

Several Secessionists at Mazatlan were engaged in denouncing the Government of the United States and all connected with it. Subsequently they wished Mr. CONNER, the American Minister, to give them certificates of United States citizenship, but were refused unless they would take the oath to support the Constitution and Government of the United States. This they refused to do, and were disposed to be trouble. some, till they found no sympathy among the Mexican or the majority of the American inhabitants.

WHALERS—TAHITI.

Whaling bark *Matthew Luce*, Cleveland, 1,300 bbls., got new mainmast, and sailed July 27 on cruise.

Bark *Morning Light*, Luce, 1,300 barrels whale, 750 sperm, sailed Aug. 3, on cruise.

Ship *New-England*, Hemstead, repaired, and sailed for home with 160 barrels, July 13.

The *Sam'l Oliver*, Redfield, arrived 13th, in 23 days from Arctic Ocean, July 5 and 6, but although whales were plenty on the way, had no knowledge of their taking any in the Open Polar Sea.

The following vessels were heard from to July 10 *Reindeer*, 5 whales; *Magnolia*, Pearce, 1; *Fabius* Smith, 2; *Montreal*, Soule, 2,—Mr. Gardner, mate, was killed by sperm whale;—*Thos. Dickinson*, 2; *Florinda*, Fish, 2; *Fanny*, Bliven, 4; *Corinthian, Julian, Wingear, Republican*, and *Ocean*—all clean.

Cotton from England.

The ship *John Bright*, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday, had on freight 108 bales of cotton.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published every THURSDAY MORNING. The number published this morning contains:

A SUMMARY OF THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS, with a graphic letter from our own correspondent who was present at Lexington, giving details of the seige which have not before been made public.

EXTRACTS FROM EXCHANGES, showing the existing tone of feeling in every section of the country.

LEADING ARTICLES, discussing the current topics of the day.

THE DISUNION WAR—A history in detail of the events of the week connected with the great Rebellion.

FOREIGN NEWS, with full particulars of the accident to the *Great Eastern*.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS; a column of AGRICULTURAL and DOMESTIC INTEREST, and a carefully prepared page, showing exhibits of the markets, with the latest reports.

[Advertisement.]

The indefatigable KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, is the cynosure of attraction. His elegant Fall HATS all at moderate prices, excite the warmest encomiums. His Hats and Caps of every variety, in the latest fashion, can be seen in his Emporium, and he is happy to see his friends if they do not buy.

[Advertisement.]

DEVLIN & Co.

Having made an important and desirable change in our firm, we beg to inform our readers that our entire resources are now employed in an extensive and rigorous prosecution of the *City retail* and *cash wholesale* men and boys clothing warehouse.

We enter on the Fall and Winter season with a large and well assorted stock in every department. Stylish ready-made clothing for men and boys, great varieties of cloths, cassimeres, beavers, vestings, &c., to make to order. And also a complete assortment of all descriptions of Army and Navy cloths, &c., to supply the largest orders.

The rates and terms in every department of our business shall be in keeping with the spirit of the times, viz:

Low profits, promptness, cash.

DEVLIN & Co.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren and Grand streets.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof SAFES, also Herring's Champion Burglar-Proof SAFES, lined with Herring & Floyd's new Patent Chrystalised Iron. The *only material* now known which *cannot be drilled*. HERRING & CO. No. 251 Broadway.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., No. 40 State-st., Chicago.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.

Sky Blue Kerseys.
A few hundreds of yards,
For sale by
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
No. 521 Broadway.

Undershirts and Drawers,
SILK, BUCKSKIN, LAMB'S-WOOL, &c., all sizes,
At the old established stand,
No. 61 Nassau-st. PRICES LOW.
IRA PEREGO & SONS.

The Excellence of Gentlemen's Hats, manufactured by ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st., has secured him an extensive patronage. His new Fall Styles, just issued, cannot fail to meet the approval of gentlemen of taste and judgment.

Another Deserved Triumph.—At the Michigan State Fair, just closed at Detroit, the celebrated Noiseless Grover & Baker Family Sewing Machine received the First Premium over all competition.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
NO. 508 BROADWAY.
$30. $30.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Best in use. Reliable for color, unchangeableness, &c. Depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutter of Hair and Whiskers at No. 1.

Gymnastics.—Classes are Now Forming for the season, at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.

BIRTHS.

READ.—On Wednesday, Oct. 2, Mrs. WM. A. READ, of this City, of a son.

MARRIED.

NEWTON—RYERSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, WHELOCK W. NEWTON and ANNA D. RYERSON, all of this City.

MESSMORE—FERGUSON.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 1, at the Washington-square M. E. Church, by Rev. H. Mattison, Rev. J. F. MESSMORE, of Galt, Canada West, to JEANIE E., daughter of T. M. Ferguson, Esq., of this City.

DARLING—DUNSCOMB.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 2, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, JOSEPH F. DARLING to FRANCES M., second daughter of Edward Dunscomb, all of this City.

BALDWIN—MOOD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 2, by Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, JOSEPH C. BALDWIN and EMMA J. MOOD, all of this City.

LYON—LANE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 2, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by Rev. Dr. Lindsay, assisted by Rev. Dr. Hagany, Rev. ASA P. LYON, of Fishkill, to Miss MARY J. LANE, daughter of Prof. H. B. Lane, late of Middletown, Conn.

FRAME—WILLETTS.—In Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 2, by Friends' ceremony, CHARLES P. FRAME to CAROLINE WILLETTS, daughter of the late Jacob Willetts, Bay Side.

DIED.

READ.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 2, ROBERT READ.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 59 3d-av., on Friday afternoon, Oct. 4, at 1 o'clock.

VAIL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 1, ANN VAIL, in the 87th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her nephew, Thomas Brown, No. 101 Attorney-st.

BOORMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 2, at his house on 3d-av., ROBERT BOORMAN, long a resident of this City, aged 71 years.

The friends of the family, and of his brother, James Boorman, are requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Friday, Oct. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 136 2d-av.

HIGGINS.—In Brooklyn, W. D., on Monday, Sept. 30, at his residence, WILLIAM B. HIGGINS, Sr., in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, southwest corner of Clermont and Willoughby avs., on Thursday, Oct. 3, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ San Francisco and British Columbia papers please copy.

ZUGALLA.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 2, of brain fever, FLORA, eldest daughter of Charles H. and Elizabeth S. Zugalla, in the 10th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, in Clinton-av., near Yates, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

WOODRUFF.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 2, HENRY S. WOODRUFF, aged 25 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother, Franklin Woodruff, and his cousin, Albert Woodruff, are invited to attend the funeral, at 9 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, at No. 238 Henry-st. His remains will be taken to Connecticut.

TOWNSEND.—At Cedar Swamp, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 1, MICAJAH TOWNSEND, in the 79th year of his age.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

STERL.—In Hudson, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 29, HEZEKIAH STERL, in the 77th year of his age.

☞ New-Orleans and Hartford papers please copy.

BRIGGS.—In Honesdale, Penn., on Thursday, Sept. 26, CLARA JONES, infant daughter of Dr. Ralph L. and Mary R. Briggs, aged 19 months and 3 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 519.—OCT. 2, 1861.
3, 49, 43, 46, 67, 24, 28, 44, 64, 60, 35, 53, 61.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 520.—OCT. 2, 1861.
43, 17, 21, 53, 40, 1, 50, 24, 14, 7, 68, 56, 39.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 499 Broadway, New-York.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS! IT PAYS!!
WHAT PAYS?
It pays to go a little out of the way from the fashionable streets to purchase Plated Ware for family use, such as
ICE PITCHERS, TEA SETS, URNS, FORKS, SPOONS, &c. &c.
An experience of thirty years in one place, viz; Nos. 4 and 6 BURLING-SLIP, enables me to say to my numerous patrons, (and they know it,) that when they purchase of me, "IT PAYS" them well for their trouble. Goods sold wholesale and retail by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

TO SUTLERS.
TO MESS CATERERS AND THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.
Attention is called to the sale of old Wines, Brandies Cigars, &c., on THURSDAY, late the property of an old importing and jobbing house, now insolvent. See advertisement in auction column.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.

FALL AND WINTER BOOTS.
MILITARY RIDING AND MARCHING BOOTS.
THE BEST IN THE CITY.
READY-MADE OR TO ORDER.
LORIN BROOKS & SON, (late Fulton-st.,)
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

MILITARY.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Two regiments of light cavalry are now being organized by the United States Government, one of which, to be called the first United States Lancers, is now in process of formation by Col. SMITHMAN, the head-quarters of which is the War Department, Washington, and a branch office at No. 1 Park-place, Room

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

TO ATTEND A STORE.—WANTED, BY A young lady, a situation to attend, in a shoe-store, bakery, or confectionery. Address P. J. C., Box No. 119, *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, with washing and ironing; or would do chamberwork and waiting, and assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 310 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SCOTCH PROTESTant woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and assist in washing. Wants to take a little girl along. Best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman for chamberwork and waiting; can do fine washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 194 St. Mark's-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—Situations wanted by two competent girls, one as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; the other as waiter, or would do the chamberwork and waiting in a small family; has lived six years in her last place; both understand their business thoroughly, and can produce the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 397 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone, in a small private family; is also an excellent seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 25 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY an English girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid, or to do general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 103 West 28th-st., near 7th-av., room No. 6.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A HIGHLY COMpetent young girl desires a situation as chambermaid and take care of children, or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; she is both willing and obliging, and can come well recommended. Call at No 48 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A very respectable young girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid and sewer, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; she can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 Washington-st., between Watts and Canal, second floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; she thoroughly understands her business. Call for two days, at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A highly-competent young woman, with excellent City references, desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and take care of children or sew; is both willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at No. 81 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a smart, tidy, industrious girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would do the housework of a small family; is willing and obliging, and not afraid of work; has the best of City references. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Welsh Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to do plain sewing in a small family. Call for 2 days at No. 9 Jones-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; can cut and fit children's dresses; is a good shirt maker; understands a little about lady's hairdressing; has no objection to the care of young children; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 87 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A girl wants a place as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; is willing to take care of children; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 317 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen, till engaged, at her present employer's, No. 49 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist in the washing and ironing, or anything else required; wages no object. Can be seen at No. 87 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has got the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 202 Washington-st., between Watts and Canal, second floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; she thoroughly understands her business. Call for two days, at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A highly-competent young woman, with excellent City references, desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and take care of children or sew; is both willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at No. 81 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress or to assist in washing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 75 19th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework for a small private family; has good City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable womap, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and will assist in washing and ironing, or do general housework in a small family; has the best of City references. Call at No. 145 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation in City or country, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Has excellent City references. Apply for two days at No. 95 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has five years' reference. Call at No. 1,271 Broadway, between 30th and 40th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework in a small family; best of references. Can be seen at No. 116 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 115 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or general house servant, in a small family; best references. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 180 East 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman. Apply at No. 80 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO DO FINE WASHING AND IRONING—Or to do general housework; good City reference given; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 86 West 20th-st.

AS PARLOR-MAID, &c.—WANTED BY A trustworthy girl, who produces the best of City references from her last employer, a situation as waitress and parlor-maid, or housemaid; will do all in her power to please; a Catholic family preferred; wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business, such as bread, baking, pastry, game and what belongs to a cook's place; if required, will assist in the washing; has not many connections in this country, and prefers a steady home. Apply at No. 89 West 11th-st.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED, RESPECTable woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking, bread, and all kinds of baking; will assist in the washing, if required; would go to Boston if necessary; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 172 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; understands all kinds of soups and desserts; no objection to go a short distance in the country; is an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 339 2d-av., 1st floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, game, soups, jellies, ice creams, pastry and all kinds of dessert; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as thorough good cook; understands English and American cooking in all its branches, desserts, pastry, bread and biscuits; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Englishwoman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as cook in a small private family; one that understands her business; is a good baker; good City reference can be given; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 89 6th-av., near 8th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A capable woman as cook; understands French and American cooking; will assist in the coarse washing; is willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; can cook all kinds of meats, game, pastry, &c.; is willing to assist with washing if required; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 49 Bank-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, a situation as cook; one who understands all kinds of ordinary cooking, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference to be had, by calling at No. 168 3d-av., near 17th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant as cook; also understands all kinds of baking; has no objection to do a little washing, if required; City reference; seven years in last place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for two days, at No. 347 6th-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A STEADY AND SOber middle-aged woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is a first-rate cook and baker, and excellent washer and ironer; is neat and tidy in her kitchen. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 10 Union Court, 2d floor, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; understands all kinds of soups, meats and game, and can make good pastry; is an excellent baker; can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 137 West 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as good cook; an excellent washer and ironer; good baker; with good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN, FULLY qualified in every respect, wants a situation as cook, in a private family; good baker; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days at No. 61 29th-st., a few doors from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; understands French and English cooking, or will go out by the day; good City references given. Apply at No 108 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as a good, plain cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; good reference from her last place for three years. Apply at No. 284 1st-av., corner 17th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as a good cook in a private family or boarding-house; no objection to the country; has lived four years in her last place. Call at No. 186 Madison-st., fourth floor, front room, until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; can give the best of City reference as to capability; has no objection to go a short distance out of the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 121 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Address J. J. MORRIS, corner 12th-st. and University-place.

AS COOK.—A WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as plain cook and good washer and ironer; has reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 5 Minetta-lane, near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as a situation as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business. Call at 313 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, between Pacific and Amity sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a Protestant; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 471 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED Protestant cook, a situation in a private family; has the most unexceptionable reference, and can take the full charge of her department. Call at No. 103 West 27th-st.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook; would assist with washing. Call at No. 124 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COLORED WOman, a situation as cook. Apply at No. 247 Thompson-st., corner of 4th-st., on Washington Parade Ground.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class English Protestant cook; best of City references will be given. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Both have good City reference from their last places, where they have lived for 4½ years. Call till suited, at No 176 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Situations wanted by two young women; one as cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to assist in the chamberwork. Apply for 2 days at No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. Best City references.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A most respectable Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housework; will be found to be a thorough, good plain cook, and first-class washer and ironer; can give the most respectable City reference as to capability and integrity. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement, until suited.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 223 Elizabeth-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 112 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two girls wish situations, one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 171 Adams-st., Brooklyn, second floor, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman as cook, and help with the washing and ironing, in a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 198 West 27th-st., basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant, a situation as either cook, chambermaid or waitress; good City references. Inquire at No. 247 Thompson-st., corner of 4th-st.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY two sisters, one as first-class cook the other as first-class laundress. The most unexceptionable City references given. Can be seen until suited at No. 347½ 4th-st., between Lafayette-place and Broadway.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, SITUAtions by two sisters—one as cook, the other as laundress: the most unexceptionable City references given. Can be seen, until suited, at 347½ 4th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook and laundress. Call at No. 383 East 10th-st., near Avenue C. Wages, $5 or $7 a month.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl; is a good cook, and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; has lived for over five years in one place. Call in Court-st., between 3d and 4th place, in the bakery, South Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as good plain cook and to assist with washing; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as first-class cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; understands all kinds of pastry; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No 94 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl to cook, wash and ironer in a small private family; has no objection to the City or country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 362 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., Room No. 13.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl in a private family to do plain cooking; is a first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 East 33d-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a young woman; willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country; five years' reference given. Apply at No. 80 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, in City or country, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker and pastry cook; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 96 West 32d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Protestant young girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing to do the housework of a small family; good reference. Call at No. 781 Washington-st., corner of Jane.

FREE OF CHARGE!! FREE OF CHARGE!!—Servants with excellent City references, and at all prices, can be procured free of charge, at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHes to get patronized in the neighborhood of No. 67 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; she takes work into the house or goes out by the day, with or without her machine; she is a first-class dressmaker; the best of City reference given.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and lady's-maid wants a situation with a lady or family; she thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing; also, family sewing of all kinds; no objections to take care of growing children; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 281 6th-av., near 18th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as dressmaker and seamstress in a private family; can cut and make boys' clothing; has the best of City References; has no objection to travel; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 157 Eldridge-st., between Rivington and Stanton.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation to do general housework, or as chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman, who is a good cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; lived over two years in her last situation; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl, with good City reference; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook. Call at No. 326 West 47th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl to do general housework, or would do chamberwork or waiting; good City reference given. Call at No. 212 7th-av., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN widow lady, of refinement and high social standing, without children, desires a situation as housekeeper or nurse-governess; would go to California in the same capacity, or travel with an invalid lady. Address MRS. C. M. ARNERT, New-Haven, Conn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, (a widow,) of the highest respectability, experience and refinement, desires a place as housekeeper or attendant upon an invalid, where she can have a home, and a moderate compensation. Address Mrs. C. W., care of J. Winchester, No. 36 John-st., N. Y., to whom she refers.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by an American lady, who can give the best of reference as to capability, honesty and industry; is willing to take a situation in City, or would go West or South. Inquire for 2 days at No. 820 Broadway, front room, up stairs.

A LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as lady's maid, children's nurse, or as attendant upon an elderly person, by a young woman, perfectly competent, who has lived 10 years in her last place. Can be seen till employed, at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class laundress; she is competent to do up linen in the very best manner for gentlemen and ladies' fineries, and French fluting; no objection to assist with the chamberwork if required; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do French fluting and all kinds of fine washing; can do chamberwork if required; has lived in the best families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 217 West 25th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant girl, in a private family or boarding-house; no objection to do general housework in a small private family; good references given. Apply at No. 104 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant young woman wishes a situation as laundress in a private family; understands her business perfectly; also French flutting and mangling in the neatest manner; has no objection to the country; highest testimonials can be had. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 359 6th-av., near 22d-st., second floor.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a Protestant woman; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, steady woman, a situation as experienced nurse; is competent to take care of a baby from birth, and bring it up by hand; is willing and obliging; is a good nurse for invalids, and is a good seamstress; no objection to travel and be generally useful; has lived the last years in that capacity in the most respectable City families; unexceptionable reference from last employer. Can be seen till engaged at No. 96 West 40th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse; is experienced in the care of children from their birth; is a good seamstess, and has no objections to do light chamberwork, or travel with a lady; a good home more requisite than big wages. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE.—A LADY GOING TO RESIDE IN the country, wishes to procure a situation for her nurse; she is trustworthy and obliging; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or of grown children; is willing to make herself useful if required; can give the best of City reference from her present employers. Call, for two days, at No. 3 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF PROcuring a situation as nurse for a woman, whom she can recommend with entire confidence; she has been for many years engaged in the care of children; is fully competent to take charge of an infant. Apply at No. 28 West 25th-st.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid. Can do all kinds of plain sewing in the neatest manner. Good reference given. Inquire at No. 85 East 15th-st. in the store, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or grown children; wages no object to a good home; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 28th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; is a good seamstress, and would do the fine washing and ironing; best of reference given. Apply at No. 80 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take charge of a baby, or would do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen at No. 88 West 20th-st. Has the best of City reference.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or would wait on an invalid and do plain sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 93 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—A VERY GOOD YOUNG nurse, and to do sewing, or nurse and chambermaid, wants a situation in a private family. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand or bottle; has no objection to assist in chamberwork or plain sewing. Has excellent City reference convenient to where she advertises from. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a steady and experienced Protestant Scotch woman; can take the entire charge of a baby, and bring it up by hand, or would wait on an invalid lady. Good City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 39 15th-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as child's nurse and chambermaid, or would do light housework; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG MARRIED lady, (whose husband has met with reverses,) having recently lost her child, would accept a situation in the above capacity; any first-class family requiring the services of a competent and good-dispositioned person, will find the advertiser an exception to the class. Good references. Call, between the hours of 12 and 4, at No. 114 East Broadway.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed by a respectable Protestant girl a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or would like to wait on an invalid and do plain sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 63 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG lady wishes a situation as nurse or to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 517½ 9th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable young woman as children's nurse and plain sewing, or as chambermaid and sewing; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a young baby. Has 3½ years' reference from one place, where she lived in the capacity as nurse and sewer. Undeniable reference can be given for capability, neatness and honesty in either situation. Call at No. 362 2d-av., for three days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY is anxious to procure a good situation for a very excellent girl, who has lived with her as nurse and seamstress for the past 3 years; she can cut and fit children's dresses; understands perfectly the use of both Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines, and, if required, would be willing to assist in light chamberwork. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 154 West 24th-st., from 11 until 3 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a highly respectable Protestant girl, of very genteel appearance, and bearing the highest testimonials of her carefulness and competency, as nurse and seamstress; is intelligent and of very kind disposition to children; can cut and fit their clothes, and will be found a desirable person; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an active young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objections to a short distance in the country; has the most undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant Swiss girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is perfectly competent to take charge of the nursery; can speak French and German fluently; has excellent reference. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as child's nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the very best of City reference from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 93 West 29d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable girls, situations; one as nurse and seamstress or chamberwork; the other as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, in the rear.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; willing to make herself generally useful; best of City reference; two years in her last place. Call at No. 62 East 28th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant girl, with the best of City reference, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and do fine washing. Call for two days at No. 195 West 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; one who is capable of taking the entire care of children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 175 West 22d-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a neat, tidy person, a situation as nurse and seamstress; will take care of a lady's room; has four years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen till suited at No. 6 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESpectable young English Protestant person, as nurse and seamstress, for the City or to go to Europe. Six years' City reference will be given. Apply at 51 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as seamstress in a private family; would be willing to take care of a child, or to do light chamberwork; understands the cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine if required; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 347 6th-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wishes employment by the week or month; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, or shirtmaking, and all kind of family sewing; is willing and obliging; good reference, if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until suite 1, at No. 186 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first pair of stairs, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and boys' clothing; would do light chamberwork; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., front room, over the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant young woman in a gentleman's family; can cut and make boys' clothing; understands all kinds of family sewing; can embroider well; has no objection to assist with chamberwork; can give satisfactory City references. Call at No. 378 Bowery, between 4th and 5th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO understands dressmaking, can cut and fit, make children's clothes, and do plain sewing neatly; would take care of grown children, or make herself otherwise useful; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 232 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., for two days, first floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a young woman who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; has no objection to assist in light chamberwork, or otherwise make herself useful; best City reference. Call at, or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 420 2d-av., between 26th and 27th sts., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; would assist with chamberwork, or in care of children, or assist in the washing; good City references; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call at, or address a note to No. 153 East 24th-st., near 2d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as seamstress; understands dressmaking; would have no objection to take care of children, or go in the country or travel with a lady; has the best of City reference; can be seen for three days. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as seamstress in a private family; would do fine washing, chamberwork, or take care of children; City references given; would go to the country. Call at No. 1 Union-court, University-place for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED as seamstress by a competent woman. Also a place for a smart little girl in any light occupation. Address or call, for two days, at No. 33 West 13th-st. Can have good reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent Protestant girl, as seamstress; can operate Grover & Baker's sewing machine; City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 West 19th-st., third floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable German woman, a situation as seamstress, and would have no objection to assisting in chamberwork; can do all kinds of family sewing and French embroidery. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 125 2d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted as seamstress by a young girl; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to assist growing children. Call or address for two days, No. 78 West 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as seamstress and to take care of children; understands all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 212 East 14th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A young American woman, Protestant, desires a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objections to the country, or to travel here or in Europe. Can be seen at her present employer's till engaged, No. 192 Desn-st., ninth house east of Bond-st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young American girl wishes a situation to do plain sewing and chamberwork; no objection to the country; can give the most satisfactory references. Call at No. 118 East 13th-st., second door from 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as seamstress or chambermaid, or waiting, or would take care of children. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 278 West 19th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; is capable of cutting and fitting; has no objection to do chamberwork; can be highly recommended. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 East 24th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young girl as waitress in a private family, or as chambermaid, by one who perfectly understands her business; has no objection to a short distance in the country; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class waitress in a private family; good reference will be given. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A steady, competent and highly-recommended girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or would take a general housemaid's place; will do all to please, if in a Roman Catholic or American family, where she will attend to her church; upper part of the City preferred; wages, $6. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman a situation as waitress or to take care of children; has the best of references from her last place, where she has lived for four years. Call at No. 206 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO procure a situation for a young woman as waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing. Can be seen at No. 19 Waverley-place.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted a situation, as waitress or chambermaid; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 18 Hubert-st., second floor.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN, LONG ACCUSTOMED to the care of children, being desirous of returning to England, would be glad to assume the care of a family of children, or of an infant, for the voyage; she has recently crossed the Atlantic with a family, who can confidently recommend her to those wanting a good servant to all in the above capacity. A line addressed F., Box No. 222 Post-office, will meet with attention.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES—WHO WISH to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute Home, No. 10 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of the women and girls from 5 to 15 years. N. B.—Also on hand, small girls and girls lately landed.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Con

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION NOTICE.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT SALE,
ON
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4.
TO LADIES' CLOAK-MAKERS:
We will include in our sale of
FRIDAY
the following desirable Woolens, viz:
60 BALES, 600 PIECES, BLACK AND COLORED SEALSKINS AND PLUSHES FOR LADIES' CLOAKS.
20 BALES, 200 PIECES, BLACK AND COLORED ALL GRADES, BROADCLOTHS, OF ALL GRADES.
8 BALES, 100 PIECES, HEAVY AND FINE BEAVER CLOTHS AND TRICOTS.
Black and Colored Merino Cloths;
All Fresh Goods, just landed.
Together with
FULL ASSORTMENTS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.
W. M. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, and 8 Murray-st.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st.,
Will sell on
THURSDAY, OCT. 3, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
1,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES,
Comprising an assortment of fresh and seasonable goods, to which the attention of the trade is respectfully invited.
REGULAR WEEKLY AUCTION.
SALES HEREAFTER ON THURSDAYS.
ALSO AT PRIVATE SALE
BOOTS AND SHOES BY THE PACKAGE,
Of every description, at lowest prices.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES
On consignments.

GEORGE COX, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF ASSIGNEE'S STOCK OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, consisting of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, hair cloths; rosewood etageres, book-cases, secretaries, extension tables, sideboards, &c. Catalogues at sale, which will be positive.

NOTICE.—SALE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, in a cause in chancery therein depending, wherein Charles Moran and others are complainants, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and others are defendants; and pursuant to auxiliary decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the District of Indiana, and the Northern District of Illinois respectively, in causes depending in chancery in said Courts respectively, wherein the same parties are complainants and defendants respectively, as in said cause first above mentioned, the undersigned, John Ferguson and Thos. E. Walker, as Grantees in trust and Trustees in one of the several Deeds of Trust or Mortgage upon which said decrees are founded, and also as Special Master Commissioners of said Courts respectively, duly appointed by said Courts respectively for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, but for not less than the sum of $500,000, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Ohio, on the 24th day of October, A. D., 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following described property, to wit: The Railroad of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, including the right of way thereof, the road-bed thereof, the superstructure of all ways thereon, its water and other station-houses and depots, and ground connected therewith, and all tools and implements used or provided to be used therein, and in constructing and repairing cars and machinery for said road, or the track and superstructures aforesaid; all turn-tables; all depôts, and buildings, and fixtures, and structures, of whatever name or nature, and the real estate and grounds connected therewith, used or provided to be used in operating said road, and belonging thereto, and wherever situate; and all cars, engines and rolling stock belonging to said Company; and all supplies of timber, iron, fuel, and every other thing provided by said Companies, or by the several original Companies consolidated into said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, to be used in operating said Road, wherever situate, by the same title by which the same are holden by said Company, or by said original Companies, severally together, with all corporate franchises of said Company, and of the said original Companies severally, including the right and franchise of said several Companies to be and act as a Corporation, to be sold as an entirety. Said decrees provide that the purchaser, upon the confirmation of the sale and full compliance with the conditions thereof, shall hold all the property, rights, franchises, and the appurtenances thereof so sold, by the same title by which they are held by said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and each and all of said original Companies, free from the lien of all said mortgages, and free from all liability for any claim against said original or consolidated Companies, or either of them, from all claims on account of capital stock; but subject, nevertheless, to the liens, if any such exist, upon any real estate included in the sale, for purchase money thereof not provided by said decrees to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, or by former orders or decrees to be paid otherwise. The right of way, depôt grounds and lots, and lands in the City and vicinity of Chicago, purchased by said Company since the pendency of said suits, and the bridge property and other real estate of the Company at the City of Pittsburgh, are subject to mortgage liens. The same will be included in the sale, but subject to said incumbrances, no provision having been made for the payment thereof.
THOMAS E. WALKER,
JOHN FERGUSON,
Trustees, and Master Commissioners, as aforesaid.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 3, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.—special and peremptory sale of first-class wines, brandies, ales, porters, sardines, cigars, &c., all of which are guaranteed genuine, subject to sample and description, being the balance of importations and selections of an old jobbing and importing house in the Southern trade. We sold a part of this stock last Spring, which gave entire satisfaction to the purchasers. Brandies, ports, sherries, madeira, rum, gin, &c., in cases, demijohns, and casks; also, champagne, clarets, &c. In imperial, claret, &c. Also, the balance of select invoice of 500 dozen original cases, brand and label of one of the oldest houses in London, imported *via* Montreal, consisting of Don Pedro madeira, royal, golden and brown sherries, extra pale do., and superior old port, very rare old English wild cherry brandy, old brandies, &c., &c. Persons desiring a supply for private use will do well to improve this opportunity. Also, a few small lots from the private stock of a gentleman leaving for Europe, including a few dozen fine old V. O. P. (1844) pale sherry; do. madeira, brandy, Antigua rum, &c.
Also, a large and select importation of Havana cigars of sorts in bond, the balance remaining from sale of 29th of June last, viz: Choice coucbas, operas, regalia, britanica, yarzuelas, brevas concha, presadora, &c.; R. Mediana, of the following celebrated brands: Alburne panarga, la bouquet, emperadora, cotton plant, el cintode, otion, punch, figaro, la rosa, and about twenty other brands, in 1-10 and 1-4 boxes, in lots to suit purchasers.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND ROSEWOOD PIANO, MADE BY CHICKERING.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the following household furniture, viz.: Two elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocatel; one mahogany parlor suite, in haircloth; one Voltaire chair, one rocker, three reception chairs, in fancy reps.; one rosewood pedestal, marble top; one rosewood library bookcase, four dressing bureaus, three French bedsteads, hair mattresses, spring beds, extension table, dining chairs, wardrobe, washstands, enameled chamber suites, &c. Also two elegant tapestry velvet carpets, &c. Also a superior rosewood, round corner, 7-octave piano-forte, made by Chickering. For cash. By order of
LOUIS H. VULTE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 4, at 11 o'clock, at their Galleries, No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable oil-paintings, by order of executors. A fine collection of oil-paintings, the entire gallery of a well-known connoisseur, deceased, comprising the works of F. Flores, Tempesta, Gerard, Adam, Menser, Louvois, Lucatelli, De la Roche, Cevetta, Tintoretto, A. Durer, Hallé, Gottzius, David, Rubens, and others of great celebrity. Also, a number of very fine modern oil-paintings, from the same collection, and an invoice of miscellaneous pictures, to close invoices and to pay advances. They can be examined as above, on and from Tuesday, Oct. 1, until day of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

HENRY D. MINER WILL SELL AT AUCtion, on THURSDAY, Oct. 3, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, at 11 o'clock, a private collection of fine oil-paintings, water-colors and engravings, comprising, among others, the works of Cooper, Turner, R. Morghen, J. Oliver, N. Poussin, Holbein, Wouvermans, C. Morland, Fyne, J. Haskins, Copley, Fielding, Knyp, Wilson, Sir J. Reynolds, Muir, Joseph Vernet, Cane, Guerchine, Brown, J. C. Thorn and others. Also, three fine proof engravings, and the Head of Washington woven in silk, a rare and beautiful work of art. The above are now on exhibition.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, OCT. 5, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn: Handsome Furniture—Mahogany and walnut wardrobes, marble-top dressing bureaus, centre and extension tables, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, tête-à-têtes, King's patent extension chair, bookcases, chairs, hatstands, &c.; carpets, counters, stoves, &c.; large parlor organ, suitable for a small church or school. Also, at 1 o'clock P. M., a sorrel horse, 8 years old, suitable for a doctor; 1 set single harness; also, 2 grocers' wagons.

J. F. DUNCAN & Co., Auctioneers.

GREAT ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STOVES.—A good opportunity for stove dealers and others wanting store and office stoves, heaters, ranges and cooking-stoves. J. F. DUNCAN & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 111 Nassau-st, $13,000 worth of stoves, the stock of a dealer. Sale positive. Terms cash on day of sale.
W. A. GRAHAM, Assignee.

A. B. CHAPMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT SALE of household furniture, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th aves., comprising rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture; China, silverware, &c.; carpeting and bedding. Sale peremptory.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, THURSDAY, Oct. 3, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City insurance stocks, bank stocks, bonds, and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *World, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

HENRY D. MINER WILL SELL AT AUCtion on FRIDAY, Oct. 4, at 12 o'clock, in his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, two full-blood Black Russian Blood-hounds, 8 months old, 30 inches high, well broke and trained for hunting. Can be seen this day from 11 to 4 o'clock, at the salesroom. Value $1,000.

SALES AT AUCTION.—METROPOLITAN POlice sale of unclaimed property, THIS DAY, at 10 A. M., at the drill rooms over Centre Market.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 9 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, feather-beds, blankets, comforters, kitchenware, crockery, &c. Also, 3 large pier glasses, 2 mantel glasses. To be sold without reserve.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES LOAN.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1861.
Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, a book has this day been opened at the above office for subscriptions under my superintendence for Treasury Notes to be issued in sums of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand or five thousand dollars each, payable Aug. 19, 1864, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, such interest payable semi-annually, and represented by coupons, which may be detached and presented for payment separately from the Notes.
The above rate of interest pays two cents each day on every hundred dollars, and parties taking the Notes must pay accrued interest from the date of the Notes, Aug. 19, to the date of their subscription.
Subscriptions will be received curing fifteen days from this date.
MORRIS KETCHUM.
No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1861.
To facilitate the objects for which the above Agency has been established, we will receive from subscribers certified checks upon the Banks of this City and current bank notes, ourselves furnishing coin to the required amount.
We will also, if desired, send the certificates of deposit to Washington, obtain the Treasury Notes, and forward them to any given address. No charge will be made for the above services.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.
Having been supplied by the Secretary of the Treasury, I am now prepared to furnish Treasury Notes bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order, as required; and of the various denominations, immediately upon deposit therefor, in good and current funds.
MORRIS KETCHUM.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.*
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
$501,228 33.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits, from one dollar to one thousand dollars.
DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE.
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made before Oct. 20 draw interest as from 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH R. COOPER, Secretary.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place.
Buy and sell for cash, or on time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NO. 71 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1861.
A semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.
UNITED STATES STOCKS, and
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
For sale, in amounts to suit, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, 1861.
RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$356,902 93
2. Overdrafts		100 00
3. Due from Banks		4,419 55
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$27,151	— —
5. Due from Brokers	—	— —
6. Real Estate		90,447 36
7. Specie		21,731 20
8. Cash Items		57,852 19
9. Stocks		115,000 00
10. Bonds and Mortgages		— —
11. Bills of Solvent Banks		5,559 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		— —
13. Loss and Expense Account		1,900 00
Total		$653,911 72

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$206,525 00
2. Circulation Registered	$103,400	
Less Notes on hand	4,740—	103,660 00
3. Profits		25,628 83
4. Due to Banks		2 46
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		44,000 00
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		— —
7. Due Depositors, on demand		235,492 09
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads		38 603 34
Total		$653,911 72

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.
CHAS. JENKINS, President, and WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the East River Bank, a bank located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 21st day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
CHARLES JENKINS, President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 2d day of October, 1861.
JOHN VAN ORDEN,
Notary Public.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals (indorsed proposals for S. F. Bonds) addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, of Boston, will be received until noon of the 25th day of October, 1861, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of sixty-eight thousand dollars. Also of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of twenty-six thousand dollars.
J. M. FORBES,
H. H. HUNNEWELL,
N. THAYER,
} Trustees.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE OF 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 draw interest from that date.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBELT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 25, 1861.
THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company Oct. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 8th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th of October.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR 13 DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on Monday, Oct. 7 next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
FRANK W. LEWIS, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 24, 1861.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, 7th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.
S. B. WHITE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO.—No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 2, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 20, 1861.—The annual election for fourteen Directors of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

NATIONAL 7 3-10 PER CENT. LOAN—For sale in sums to suit, and now ready for delivery, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, 41 Wall-st., N. Y.

TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861.
WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 420 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1861.
ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.
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EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 656 Broadway.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DR. WAHL, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Years in the present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate disenses; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, 25 per dozen; more accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United states Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
On SATURDAY.....Sept. 14
On MONDAY.....Oct. 14
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

U. S. PASSPORT AGENCY, NO. 34½ PINE-ST.—Established by the Government. Passports issued at a few minutes' notice, on application at this office.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY
A. W. KENNEDY, Notary,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

RAILROADS.

QUEEN'S COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR,
FLUSHING,
NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
THURSDAY, Oct. 3, 1861.
TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK:
7:15 A. M from Hunter's Point.
9 A. M. Mattano, Fulton-slip.
11 A. M., from Hunter's Point.
1 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip.
4 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip.
6 P. M., from Hunter's Point.
7:30 P. M, from Hunter's Point.
Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through. No ticket arrangement with the Ferries.
LEAVE FLUSHING:
6:30 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip.
7:55 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip.
10 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip.
1 P. M., cross Hunter's Point Ferries.
2:45 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip.
4:55 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip.
7 P. M., cross Hunter's Point Ferries.
Hunter's Point (the New-York terminus of the Railroad) is accessible by James'-slip Ferry every half-hour, and by 34th-st. Ferry every fifteen minutes.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 8 A. M. for Greenport; 5:30 P. M. for Yaphank, and on Saturday to Greenport. 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Sept. 16, the steamer NAUSHON will leave Robinson-st. pier daily at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 7 A. M., and Long Branch at 7½ A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.
CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.
This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.
The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured thus aiding them to pay future premiums.
Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life, and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.
Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.
HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEINELL, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ADRIAN DEBOE, M. D., Medical Examiner.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH Cards and Envelopes at the shortest possible notice. A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 9
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
AMERICA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, OCT. 12.
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at noon.
This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
} Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 9.

FOR HAVANA.
The U. S. Mail steamship COLUMBIA, RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND HAVRE, LANDING AND EMBARKING PASSENGERS AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.
The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 9
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

questions of the *Tribune*. Even the Israelites could not make brike without straw.

FREMONT'S EMBARRASSMENTS AND PROSPECTS.

From the Chicago Journal.

We have at last learned, from a most reliable source; a history of the embarrassments that have impeded the movements of Gen. FREMONT, the obstacles thrown in his path, his present strength and intentions; and we trust that, without furnishing information calculated to benefit the enemy, we may give a part of it, in justice to the General.

Having yesterday, by accident, met the confidential friend and law adviser of Gen. FREMONT, his counsel and partner in the great Mariposa Mine case, F. BILLINGS, Esq., of San Francisco, (one of the highly respectable firm of HALLECK, PEACHY & BILLINGS, the most eminent law firms on the Pacific,) who had just returned from a business visit of three days to Gen. FREMONT, during which time he was the guest at his table and in full confidential intercourse with him, the following statements may be most implicitly relied upon:

In the first place, since Gen. FREMONT assumed the command of the Western Division of our Army, his earnest entreaties for the necessaries for his Department have been slowly and carelessly replied to by the War Department at Washington, and the attention which should have been entirely given by him to the movements of his Army, has been distracted by looking after the money and means to equip, clothe and prepare that large body for action. Of arms, repeatedly called for, the supply has been wholly inadequate, and many of those furnished were of the poorest quality. The guns for the infanty are, a large proportion of them, of the old-fashioned smooth-bore muskets, altered from flint lock to percussion caps, and many of the regiments have almost mutinied at being compelled to receive them. But even of these weapons, there is a large deficiency of numbers, and all his entreaties for more guns have been neglected. His cavalry force is almost entirely without sabres, pistols or carbines; and for this reason, he has been compelled to order from Cincinnati a large supply of lances—a weapon ponderous in size, and to which none of our troops are trained. So in all the other departments, his requisitions from Washington have been neglected, delayed, or passed by, and he has had to go into the streets and on his own credit purchase stockings, shirts, shoes, and such things as are indispensable to his men, and thus his time and attention have been frittered away in looking after details, with which he desired to have nothing to do, and ought to have had nothing to do.

As to speculators and jobbers around him and on his staff, of which so much complaint has been made, the most notorious of them all, ISAAC C. WOODS, late of ADAMS & Co's., San Francisco, a man of great capacity and indomitable energy, but somewhat stained in reputation, was placed on his staff at the urgent request of FRANK BLAIR himself. Gen. FREMONT has applied repeatedly to the War Department to place in charge of the Commissariat and Quartermaster's Departments, at St. Louis, their own officers, and relive him from all attention to these matters. Those requests have been overlooked and disregarded, and he has been left, almost unaided, to raise men, money, equipments, clothing, and all materials for war, with little if any assistance or attention from the Department at Washington, which seems entirely engrossed with the operations under its own immediate eye on the Potomac.

While engaged in this herculean task, jealousies and bickerings have grown up, and Mr. BLAIR and his quondam friends have set upon his flanks like hounds on a stag, and with an enemy in front, with an empty Commissariat and Quartermaster's Departments, he has been called upon to advance a large Army to clear out Missouri and protect the wide field of operations in the West. Nay, more than this; when he was just ready to begin the work, and his troops were embarked, an order came calling from his force six thousand of his best organized and disciplined troops for Washington, or some other point, and then were taken away.

We make no charges, but it really looks as if the War Department had actually intended to sacrifice Gen. FREMONT and his Army. He has now taken the field, with a comparatively small force, to meet an enemy forty thousand strong; the arms furnished him being of the poorest quality, and short in quantity; his artillery force small, and not thoroughly equipped; with a moral gloom over his Army, caused by the disasters of Lexington and Springfield, and set upon by enemies in his rear—but he will end all this clamor by a triumphant victory, or fall on the field.

Gen. FREMONT appreciates fully and precisely his situation. He knows that unless he can achieve a brilliant victory at once, no matter what the embarrassments that surround him, his hard-earned reputation as a military man has gone forever; and, stimulated by this, and goaded as a stag at bay, as may be seen from his letter, written just before his departure, he will "stake his fortune on the hazard of the die," and disappoint his enemies and cheer his friends within a short time by a brilliant victory, or will end his career forever.

We have an abiding faith in the capacity of Gen. FREMONT. We have known him well in California, and have listened by the hour to the gallant KIT CARSON, as he detailed events in his life at FREMONT'S side, showing his great ability, unyielding persistence and daring courage; and we say to the people of the Northwest, wait patiently events that will soon culminate. JOHN C. FREMONT will conquer all obstacles, overcome all difficulties, and "achieve *true greatness.*"

We are gratified to know that Mr. BILLINGS proceeds at once as a disheartened gentleman—a man of worth, of truth, of piety—to Washington, and will frankly and fully state to the President Gen. FREMONT'S situation, his wants, his demands and necessities; and show him where the fault really is. It may be that the General will again be beaten, and his life lost in the great struggle now before him. If such should be the fate of the Army in Missouri, impartial history will show that the fault was at Washington, not at St. Louis. CALIFORNIAN.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Texan soldiers on Governor's Island were paraded a few days ago for the purpose of having arms issued to them. They have been unarmed since their surrender in Texas. But only thirty out of the whole number consented to receive arms. Subsequently they were again paraded and addressed by their officer, who explained that, although they were asked to take arms, it was not intended that they should be required to do anything in violation of the oath forced upon them in Texas. After this assurance, all the men, with the exception of two or three, took the arms offered them, and are now doing regular guard-duty on the island. Hitherto they have had no duty at all to attend to beyond the necessary camp policing. The men generally are dissatisfied at not receiving their discharge, which they expected would be granted to them on their arrival at Fort Hamilton

Five of the Fort Hatteras prisoners confined in Castle William have died, and been buried on the Island. It is said that there is more want of personal cleanliness among them than is absolutely justified by circumstances. Some of them have acknowledged to their custodians that they did not know exactly what they were fighting for, bnt that they went with the majority.

The steamship *Roanoke*, lately of the New-York and Virginia line, has been chartered by Government, and is now taking in coals. It is not known where she will go, but she is expected to take troops somewhere.

The sloops-of-war and gun-boats ordered by Congress will soon be completed. By the end of October they should all be in commission, and ready for any service required of them. On the 5th inst. the gun-boats ordered expressly for the Western rivers will be due at Cairo, according to contract.

The United States storeship *Release* has received all her provisions, stores, &c., and will ship her crew immediately, preparatory to going to sea.

The *Rhode Island* commenced to take in her stores yesterday.

The *Augusta* left the Navy-yard, and joined the *James Adger*, *Alabama*, and *Unadilla*, now lying off the Battery, waiting for the *Ottowa*.

The three boats now being built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard are progressing very satisfactorily, and will probably be ready for launching about the end of the month.

The purchased steamer *Whitehall* arrived at the yard, and her machinery was surveyed, and the steamer *Ellen's* machinery also, which arrived at the yard a few days ago.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE GUN-BOAT SENECA.

The United States gun-boat *Seneca*, just completed at the Novelty Works, yesterday made the trial trip, with the Government inspectors and a considerable party of other gentlemen on board. Among others were Capt. JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commodore GREGORY, HORATIO N. ALLEN, and Capt. FORBES. The vessel left the Novelty Works at 9½ o'clock A. M., and proceeded under moderate steam down the bay. During the trip the propeller was worked up to 90 revolutions per minute, the vessel attaining a speed between 10 and 11 knots an hour. The machinery worked perfectly, and gave entire satisfaction to the inspectors. During its greatest velocity, there was no heating of the journals apparent, a circumstance which was highly gratifying for the first trial. The vessel went outside the Light-ship, and on her return she was handed over to the Government, and left at the Navy-yard. This is the third vessel completed by the Novelty Works within the required time, and the fourth, the *Pawnee*, will make her inspection trip on Friday. The *Seneca* is of precisely the same dimensions as the other boats, which have been fully described in the Times.

A SUPPOSED PIRATE.

Capt. CATHCART, of the schooner *Fleetwood*, arrived this morning from Fort Pickens, reports that on the 20th of September, when three miles south of Cape Hatteras, saw a fore-and-aft schooner, pilot built, (probably the *Henrietta*,) with a color in her rigging as a signal for us to speak her, but she being a suspicious-looking customer, and seeing a large gun amidships, concluded to give her a wide berth. She made no attempt to chase us.

IN PURSUIT OF THE SUMTER.

The steam-frigate *Powhatan* was signaled off Demarara on the 14th, in search of the privateer *Sumter*. She proceeded towards Surinam, at which place the *Sumter* had been a short time before.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The *Harriet Lane* sailed from here to-day, with an incomplete armament.

The gun-boat *Sciota* was launched this morning.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

The following steamships are now taking in coal and provisions for the Government, viz.: *Vanderbilt*, *Atlantic*, *Baltic*, *Roanoke* and *Coatzocoalcos*. They are also having berths put up for the purpose of carrying troops.

The propellers *Seneca*, *Uncas* and *Sachem* have been sold to the Government on private terms.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

PROCLAMATION.

By Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York.

Amid the tramp of armies, the sound of fratricidal strife and lamentation for the fallen, we still behold the merciful arm of the Ruler of the Universe made bare for our protection. Though a suicidal war, stimulated by leaders of faction, and waged with all the power of a great and misguided people, weighs like the hand of death upon the National energies and throws its dark shadow over the Land; though this nation, so recently prospering under Heaven's brightest smile and advancing with gigantic steps towards greatness and power, has been arrested in its progress, and is suffering the deep humiliation and blighting influence of a murderous civil war, yet we have infinite cause for thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God. Disease has been in a great measure stayed from the fire-side and from the camp; internal order has prevailed; plenty has abounded; liberty of conscience remains unabridged; ordinary pursuits have been uninterrupted; our National rights are respected; partizan animosities are fast burning out, and the spirit of fraternal affection has been beautifully manifest throughout a wide extent of our common country. Though composed of the representatives of many Nations, a general calamity has revealed our strange homogeneity, has served to obliterate prejudices, has moved all alike by the same patriotic emotion. All alike have responded to the call to save our imperiled institutions. The marvelous energy which the crisis calls forth proves our National spirit to be unabated, our vigor unwasted, and gives promise, under the blessings of God, of a higher position in all that constitutes true National greatness. Though evils follow the train of armies, yet for these we have a great compensation in the fact that the exposures and expenditures incident to war will necessarily counteract the tendency of the age to effeminacy and luxury.

In this hour of affliction, though we may not presume to lift the veil which mercifully hides the future, yet we believe that, in the wondrous plan of God, if we but humbly bow before Him and acknowledge our National sins, Infinite Wisdom will work out from this great tribulation a marked and permanent good; that the startling evidence of the mutability of human affairs taught us in the lessons of the year will tend to subdue our hearts, and that this noble Union, the work of men inspired by the loftiest patriotism, the wonder of the world and the glory of this nation, will be preserved. For the blessings seen by us, and for those which in the providence of God are vouchsafed unto us, but which mortal eye cannot discern, we should make our public acknowledgments:

Therefore, I, EDWIN D. MORGAN, Governor of the State of New-York, do appoint Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, as a day of Prayer, Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God; and I do earnestly recommend that the people of this State do, on that day, abstain from their usual occupations, and assembling in their respective places of worship, unite in humble expressions of gratitude to Him from whom we derive all blessings, and to whom we look for a restoration of peace to our beloved country.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the (L. S.) City of Albany, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

By the Governor. EDWIN D. MORGAN.
LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Private Secretary.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

A VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.

His Excellency Gov. MORGAN has been requested by the War Department to constitute one of the regiments from the State of New-York an Engineer Regiment, and to get the same ready for active duty at the seat of war with the greatest possible dispatch. He has accordingly ordered that the regiment organized by Col. SERRELL, as the Engineer and Artisan Regiment, be remustered into the service of the United States as engineer officers and soldiers. This is the only engineer regiment that has been called for by the United States Government from any of the States. The men of this regiment will receive the pay of sappers and miners, and the officers will rank other volunteers. Col. SERRELL brings a widely-known name as an Engineer to this service. Although but 34 years of age, his name is identified with many works in this country, among which are the first suspension bridge across the Niagara River and that at St. John, N. B. He has built fourteen railroads, been connected as Engineer with the water-works of Boston, Brooklyn, Bridgeport and St. John; has been four years Consulting Engineer of the Hoosac Tunnel, and was Consulting Engineer to the Committee of the House on the Pacific Railroad. He is familiar with the country and fortifications about Beaufort, N. C., where he owns a large tract of land. In fact, built the railroad connecting Beaufort with Goldsborough, and also that connecting Cape Fear River with Western North Carolina.

VOLUNTEERS' DEPOT.

Four companies of the Fourth Irish Brigade, and one company of the Twelfth Regiment, Capt. BOYLE, were inspected and mustered into the service of the United States yesterday.

VOLUNTEERS' DEPOT.

Seven companies were inspected and mustered into the United States service on Tuesday, viz.: Co. C, Berdan's Sharpshooters, Capt. HASTINGS; Cos. A and B, Seward's Own, Capts. SCHUSTER and FISCHER; three companies Marine Artillery, Capt. HOWARD, U. S. N.; Co. H, Morgan Rifles, Capt. HURLBAUZE; and Co. H, New-York Rifles, Capt. TODD.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

JUDGE MAYNARD ROBBED.—JOHN T. BROWN, formerly a constable, now a bill collector, was arrested by Officer CUMMINGS, of the Tombs Police Court, on Tuesday evening, charged with having stolen $322 32 from Judge ARBA K. MAYNARD, of the Marine Court. The accused had a claim against the Judge for collection, and presented it on Saturday, when he had no money in his pocket. Mr. MAYNARD sent BROWN to GEORGE H. PURSER, with directions for the latter to draw a check in his favor upon the Broadway Bank, payable to him or his order. Instead of doing so, BROWN requested Mr. PURSER to draw the check payable to bearer, which was done, and he, of course, had no difficulty in obtaining the money from the bank. After waiting a reasonable time, and hearing nothing of BROWN, Judge MAYNARD made inquiries which satisfied him of the man's dishonesty. He, therefore, had him arrested, and Justice OSBORNE has the case under examination. The prisoner refused to account for the money.

A COLORED SECESSIONIST.—WILLIAM JONES, a stalwart negro, whose manners proclaimed him to be demented, was arrested on Tuesday evening for assaulting Officer BOOTH, of the Twentieth Ward. The prisoner had a large bag of meal under one arm, and was mounted upon a barrel in Thirtieth-street, harranguing a crowd of men and boys. The burden of his discourse was the happiness of southern slaves, and he announced his determination of going to Dixie's Land to tender his feeble arm in support of the rebels—the aforesaid bag of meal being provided for his journey. The policeman hearing his ravings, asked him if he had not talked enough, and at the same time pushing over the barrel caused a subsidence of the eloquence. JONES was naturally irate at the indignity, and springing to his feet, hit the officer in the face, coupling the blow with the assertion that he could whip any Yankee policeman. The result, however, did not verify the boast, and the "colored gemman" was marched to the station-house. Alderman CHIPP yesterday locked him up.

FRAUD UPON THE RELIEF FUND.—A lady-like woman, named ANNE FELLEN, *alias* BAUER, was committed yesterday by Alderman CHIPP, at Jefferson Market, for defrauding the City to the extent of $17 50, by obtaining relief from the fund provided for the families of volunteer soldiers. On the 2d of last August the prisoner went to the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the Sixth Senatorial District, No. 16 Fourth-avenue, and presented a certificate from the officers of the Eighteenth Ward, representing that she was the wife of a private in Company B, Eighth Regiment, N. Y. V., then in actual service, and recommending that the sum of $3 50 per week should be allowed her. The document appeared to be genuine, and she received aid to the amount above stated. It was afterwards discovered that her real name was BAUER, and that she had no claim to the charity of the fund. Her arrest was not effected until yesterday.

CROTON DEPARTMENT.—The work of laying the seven-feet pipes across the High Bridge is progressing with a rapidity promising very speedy completion. At each gate-house, new gates have been constructed, and the two three-feet pipes have been brought around and inserted on the west side, while a third gate has been placed at each end of the bridge to regulate the passage of the water through the large pipes, which will soon be inserted. The new reservoir is being pushed forward with all the dispatch commensurate with strength and durability, by the energetic contractors, but it is scarcely probable that the embankment will be sufficiently settled to allow the reservoir to be filled. The lower gate-house, now nearly completed, is pronounced by all scientific men who have examined it the finest piece of masonry on this continent, and not excelled by any similar work in the world.

CONVICTS ARRESTED FOR BURGLARY.—On the night of the 13th ult., the law office of Mr. JOSEPH R. DICKERSON, in Tryon-row, was forced open and robbed of clothing valued at $35. LEWIS GARRETT, one of the alleged burglars, was arrested soon after by Officer GOLDEN, of the Sixth Ward Police, and the evidence being conclusive, Justice OSBORN committed him for trial. GARRETT'S confederate, GEORGE WILSON, *alias* JAMES W. TAYLOR, escaped at the time, but was seen in Franklin-street yesterday afternoon by Officer GOLDEN, who took him into custody. TAYLOR was also locked up for trial, after making some confessions respecting the burglary. These prisoners are old housebreakers, as the criminal records show that each has served two years and six months in the State Prison on conviction for burglary, in which they were jointly engaged.

BROADWAY JEWELERS DEFRAUDED.—A man named JAMES H. LAGRANGE called at the jewelry-store of FREEMAN & BENNETT, No. 825 Broadway, a day or two since, and passed a worthless check in payment for a diamond ring, worth $65. The merchants were induced to part with the ring upon the representations of the accused that he was a person of means, residing at New-Orleans. He stated that he kept his funds at Bank of America, and drew the check upon that institution. It was afterwards ascertained that the most important part of LAGRANGE'S story had no foundation in fact, as the Bank had no funds belonging to him. He was arrested by Officer CARGILL, and Justice DUSENBERRY held him for examination.

A YOUNG BURGLAR CAUGHT.—A few nights since the dwelling of JANE SCOTT, No. 229 West Forty-second-street, was broken into, and robbed of clothing and other articles, valued in the aggregate at $33 50. Yesterday Officer IRVING, of the Twentieth Ward, arrested JOSIAH STURGIS, a lad, 15 years of age, on suspicion of being the offender, and after he had been in custody a short time, he admitted his guilt, giving information which resulted in the recovery of most of the property. The prisoner's appearance was that of a respectable boy, and he said that he had been led into crime by a bad companion, contrary to his inclination. He was committed by Alderman CHIPP.

SHOCKING ACCIDENTS.—BERTHA THOUSICK, a child eight years of age, living in New-Jersey, was run over yesterday morning by a Second-street stage, near Union Market, and died soon afterwards in consequence of the injury. The driver of the stage was arrested, and Justice BRENNAN committed him, pending the result of an investigation to be made by Coroner JACKMAN.....A boy, six years of age, son of Mr. BARR, living at No. 346 Sixth-street, was instantly killed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, by a hogshead of tobacco rolling upon him from a cart. Coroner JACKMAN will hold an inquest in the case.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE—FIRST PAY-ROLL FOR WORK ON THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.—The first pay-roll for work on the new Court-house, amounting to $1,580, (for two weeks,) was presented and audited yesterday at the County Bureau, in the Comptroller's office, the same having been duly vouched by the Building Committee. Mr. TUCKER has a small army of diggers and cartmen, and is making rapid progress with the work. All the trees within the limits set apart for the building and surrounding grounds have been cut down and removed, so that a clear view of the large space which the Court-house will occupy can be seen.

STOLE FROM HIS EMPLOYERS.—HENRY TOPPING, errand-boy in the leather-finding store of PHILIP H. GRIFFIN, No. 384 Pearl-st., was yesterday arrested for stealing goods belonging to his employer. He confessed his guilt, and said that he had sold the property to PETER OTT, a shoemaker, at No. 134 Stanton-street. OTT'S place was searched, and goods valued at $133 79, which Mr. GRIFFIN identified, were found. OTT was arrested for receiving stolen property, and Justice KELLY held both the accused for trial.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, the large frame building, corner of Broadway and Fifty-eighth-street, was found in flames. The premises, for some two or three years past, had been occupied by a religious organization as a place of assembly on the Sabbath. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and the evidences of his work were apparent in the fact that the benches were piled together and covered with rags saturated with camphene. The loss on the building is not large.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Late on Tuesday night, as Mr. CHRISTIAN B. MORRISON, of West Twenty-second-street, was passing through Mercer-street, a Frenchman, named EDWARD MADDEN, approached him and snatched his watch. He ran away with it, but was pursued by Officer WARREN, of the Eighth Precinct Police, and arrested. Alderman CHIPP committed him for trial.

The Trial Trip of the City of New-York.

It is only on rare occasions that Commerce lends herself to relaxation, but when she does so it is with so complete a heartiness, that we forget her usual austerity and are carried away with the genuine pleasure of the event. The proprietors of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are not given to play. Any one who takes the trouble to step upon their wharf at Pier No. 44, will find that their usual avocation is to crush, run over, and otherwise utterly annihilate the mere seeker after idleness. Carts that are driven by men who apparently thirst for your life; horses of venerable aspect but savage instincts; ropes that lie under your feet and deceitfully pretend to be fastened until you tread upon them, when they run away with a shriek; huge bales and barrels that stagger in mid-air as if they too had seen the elephant before going on board; platforms that sidle up to the ship's side insidiously, and lurch you overboard if you are not very wide-awake—these are the sort of things that welcome the ordinary visitor to Pier No. 44. He sees around him a scene of activity. Commerce, like a sturdy wench, has her petticoats looped up, and her arms bared, and the words which drop from her lips are not the peaceful communings of a gentle spirit. The average visitor, in a word, is very apt to have enough of it.

But yesterday was a festival in the calendar. The Company's wharf was as quiet as a convent, and in the matter of getting in as difficult, except to the privileged. Those who were armed with a ticket speedily found that the proprietors meant play and not work for this day at least. All the usual obstacles were removed, not even a cab-driver remaining to tell where once they had been. Lying snugly by the wharf was the little steamer *Birkbeck*, and out in the stream could be seen the new steamer the *City of New-York*. It was to give the latter vessel an American baptism that the day had been set apart. Mr. J. G. DALE, the agent of the line, generously availed himself of the opportunity to extend invitations to a large number of guests. Some of our most prominent citizens were represented. We noticed among others, Mr. Collector BARNEY, Mr. THURLOW WEED, Mr. J. W. GERARD, &c.

The cards hinted that the steamer *City of New-York* would start about 10 o'clock, but it was an hour later when she pointed her bows for the hook of the renowned Sandy. The run to Quarantine was accomplished in a few minutes, and there the ship lay to, to receive some guests from the British ship-of-war now anchored off Staten Island. When these worthy tars had come on board she steamed gently down to the United States gun-boat, whose iron teeth grinned horribly in ghastly smile, and whose boarding crew immediately made preparations to look into our intentions, and see whether we ought not all be sent to Fort Lafayette. A word from Collector BARNEY satisfied the officials, by which we were spared, no doubt, the ignominy of a prison or the alternative of being blown into atoms.

The *City of New-York* is one of the fastest screw-steamers afloat. Her engines are new, and cannot, of course, be worked up to their full speed at present; but, notwithstanding this, and a very low pressure of steam, she accomplished a speed of 14 miles an hour. An idea can be formed of her running capabilities, when we state that on the return stretch she held her own with the *Clifton*, which is considered one of the fastest ferry boats on the bay. She is nominally of 600 horse power, the diameter of her cylinders being 85 inches and length of stroke 42 inches. Her engines, two in number, are horizontal, and act directly on the screw shaft. They are supplied with WADDLE'S patent balanced slide-valves, which enables both engines to be wrought with two hands. To supply these magnificent specimens of mechanism with vitality, there are 6 tubular boilers with 20 furnaces, the water being produced by SEWELL'S patent condenser. The boilers have been proved at sixty pounds pressure—more than double what they are ever likely to experience. The screw has three blades, is 18 feet in diameter, and has a pitch of 29 feet. When we add that the length of the ship is 340 feet, and her breadth of beam 40 feet 6 inches, we have said all that the general reader will desire to know concerning her technical merits.

The trip yesterday extended from Sandy Hook into the dining-saloon, and thence back to New-York. Some deluded enthusiasts stated that the ship really got a glimpse of Fire Island. Those who were on deck probably saw that charming spot, but the majority, it is grievous to state, were down stairs, partaking of a hospitality which really seemed to be inexhaustible. A better collation has seldom been seen, and, thanks to the admirable officers, it was served without confusion. After the vulgar but prevalent cravings of appetite had been satisfied, there was of course, a little toasting, and it was noticeable that at this period Mr. THURLOW WEED, scenting the speech from afar, quietly took his departure. Mr. Collector BARNEY was not so fortunate. He was captured in the act, and not released until he had pleasantly and humorously acknowledged the attentions of his friends. Capt. PETRIE, the Commodore of the line, was also toasted, and the heartiness with which his name was hailed by the guests proved how sincerely he is esteemed. A better sailor, or a more kindly gentleman, does not float or walk. There was Capt. JUNKINS, too, of the *Persia*, beaming benevolently on the works of his rivals, and a fine band of music outside to give point and emphasis to such toasts as the "Queen," and the "President of the United States."

It was dark before the vessel returned to her wharf, but conviviality and propriety prevailed up to the last moment. The excursion, indeed, was one of the pleasantest we have ever attended. The ship behaved splendidly, and in her fastest moments was free from the thumping so common to propellers. She is a worthy addition to the many fine steamers belonging to this excellently conducted line, and will, we have no doubt, give a good account of herself hereafter.

Board of Education.

REPORT OF THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT—WARMING AND VENTILATION.

A stated meeting of this Board was held last evening, President CURTIS in the Chair.

A communication was received from the City Superintendent, giving the results of his observations after visiting the various schools during the present term, and recommending the following reforms: First, that some measures be adopted to prevent overcrowding of the schools, particularly the Primaries, which he thinks should not consist of over 800 pupils each; second, that stringent regulations be adopted to insure the vaccination of pupils before entering the public schools; and third, that the present system of recesses for the different classes be abolished, and the former plan of two sessions a day be restored, with an intermission of an hour between the two, allowing the pupils to go home to dinner. After some discussion, in which the suggestions of the Superintendent were favorably regarded, the communication was referred to the appropriate Committee.

The report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of the removal of the heating apparatus from School-house No. 33, in the Twentieth Ward, and the substitution of Baker & Smith's apparatus, was called up, and a lengthy discussion followed, in which the comparative merits of Baker & Smith's, Vining & Co.'s, Harrison's, and other makers' heating apparatus, were freely canvassed, and also the action of the School officers of the Twentieth Ward, in contracting for the work without previously advertising therefor, in accordance with the rules of the Board. The report of the Committee was finally adopted.

Reports of Standing Committees were then received, and several from the Finance Committee, ordering the payment of sundry small bills, were adopted, after which the Board adjourned to Wednesday next, Oct. 9.

City Politics.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Fifth Senatorial Republican Convention met last evening, at RUNK'S Hotel, in Grand-street. Five delegates each from the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards, responded to their names. JOSEPH L. PERLEY was chosen Chairman, and GEORGE GAMBY, Secretary. The prominent candidates named were Supervisor THOMAS LITTLE, ANDREAS WILLMAN and ANDREW KROPT, the votes being pretty equally distributed between them. After an ineffectual effort to agree, the Convention adjourned, to meet again at the call of the Chair.

THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

Yesterday evening the Sixth Senatorial District Republican Convention met at the Central Committee's rooms, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Sixth Senatorial District. There were three candidates, viz.: ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, ELIOTT C. COWDIN and WASHINGTON SMITH. At the tenth ballot, WASHINGTON SMITH was nominated. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman, Judge BULL.

SEVENTH REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Convention of delegates elected to nominate a candidate for Senator for the Seventh District, met last evening at No. 435 Fourth-avenue, A. R. TROTTER, Esq., in the Chair. Considerable time was spent in hearing the question of contested seats in the Twentieth Ward, and which has terminated by admitting the delegation headed by CUMMINGS H. TUCKER. WM. P. ESTERBROOK offered a series of resolutions, urging every patriot to rally around the Administration, and give it all possible support in its efforts to uphold the Constitution and crush out this stupendous and wicked rebellion. Also, that while in favor of a Union Party in reference to National affairs, it was the duty of the Convention to nominate only honest and able men. On motion of the same gentleman, the following from each Ward were appointed a Committee to confer with the Union Convention, viz.: Twelfth Ward, J. M. Reed; Nineteenth Ward, N. P. Anderson; Twentieth Ward, C. H. Tucker; Twenty-first Ward, H. P. Easterbrook; Twenty-second Ward, B. Firth. A motion that each delegate should name his candidate, called forth a long discussion, but was finally carried, and four candidates were named by the different Wards, viz.: Twelth Ward, Wm. A. Darling; Nineteenth Ward, Darling; Twentieth Ward, J. Gracie King; Twenty-first Ward, J. H. White; Twenty-second Ward, R. H. Shannon. Adjourned until Wednesday.

FOURTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

The Convention met at the Fifth Ward Hotel, and adjourned to Wednesday evening, without making a nomination.

New-York State Politics.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The People's County Convention was held here yesterday. It was presided over by Hon. CHARLES B. SEDGWICK. There was a large attendance, the majority being Republicans. GEORGE GEDDES was nominated by acclamation for Senator. Judge SHANKLAND, JEROME J. BRIGGS, and other prominent Republicans, took the lead in the proceedings.

A straight-out Republican Convention was also held, and ALLEN MUNROE renominated for State Senator. On motion of Hon. AUSTIN MYERS, the Convention warmly indorsed BENJAMIN F. BRUCE, the Republican candidate for Canal Commissioner.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The Democratic Judicial Convention held here to-day nominated THEO. MILLER, of Columbia, for the Supreme Court Judge.

The Republican Convention also met and nominated for the same place ERASTUS COOK, of Ulster.

The Republican General Committee have called a County Convention for Saturday, Oct. 12.

The People's Convention has been called for Thursday, Oct. 10.

KINGSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

THEODRICK R. WESTBROOK has been nominated as the Union candidate for State Senator for the Tenth District.

Wisconsin Democratic State Convention.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The Democratic State Convention at Madison to-day nominated B. FERGUSON for Governor; H. N. BILLINGS, Lieutenant-Governor; CHARLES S. BENTON, Secretary of State; H. L. DOWMAN, Treasurer; P. A. ORTON, Attorney General; and JAMES JOLLMAN for Bank Comptroller.

Resolutions were passed to sustain the present war policy.

Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The American Board of Foreign Missions met here this P. M., Judge STRONG, of Pennsylvania, presiding.

The annual sermon was preached by Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn.

The Treasurer's report shows the total expenditures are $370,000, and a deficit of less than $28,000.

Canal Accident.

ST. CATHARINE, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

Four gates of lock No. 20, Welland Canal, near Thorold, were carried away, this afternoon, by the schooner *Harriet Ross*, and it will probably take three days to repair the damage.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Political.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEES—THE ACTION OF THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION REPUDIATED BY THE REPUBLICANS—PRIMARY MEETINGS CALLED.

The Kings County Republican General Committee held a meeting, on Tuesday evening, at their rooms, No. 9 Court-street, C. W. GODARD, President, in the chair. At the last meeting, held one week ago, a report of the Executive Committee, calling primary meetings to elect delegates to the different Conventions to nominate candidates for county and other offices to be filled at the ensuing election, was laid on the table to await the action of the so-called Peoples' or Union Convention, held at the City Hall last Saturday. The special business, therefore, before the Committee was the consideration of the report of the Executive Committee. Mr. COZZ, of the Sixth Ward, Chairman of the Committee, moved that the consideration of the report be indefinitely postponed. This motion was put and lost by the following vote—ayes, 35; noes, 43.

Mr. NODINE, of the Tenth Ward, moved to adopt the report, whereupon a discussion ensued, lasting for nearly four hours, during which time there was much excitement between the parties opposed to and in favor of the report. Those who favored the report did so mainly because they believed that the candidates selected by the People's Convention had not been properly nominated. A few opposed the People's ticket because several of the candidates were believed to have their sympathies strongly enlisted on the side of the rebels. Messrs. MURPHY, LAWLER and NORRIS were the three candidates whose loyalty was questioned. In regard to the last named candidate, Mr. NODINE, of the Tenth Ward, presented an affidavit, signed by J. T. P. SMITH, showing that quite recently he had expressed disloyal sentiments. The statements made as to the disloyalty of the other candidates named, were based upon rumor merely. Per contra Mr. MCDIVERAID, of the Seventeenth Ward, produced a letter from Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, indorsing the loyalty of Messrs. MURPHY and NORRIS. Those who opposed the report and favored the adoption of the ticket nominated, did so for the purpose of presenting a united front against the rebellion, and as a matter of good policy in the present crisis. The report calling the Primaries, was finally adopted by the following vote: Ayes, 46; Nays, 31.

DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.—This Committee held a meeting at the "Capitol," on Joralemon-street. A motion to indorse the straight Democratic State ticket, headed by D. FLOYD JONES, was voted down—ayes 13, noes 25. A resolution to indorse the action of the Kings County People's Convention was presented. A motion to lay the same on the table was lost—ayes 14, noes 35. At this stage of the proceedings, a rumor reached the Committee that the Republicans had ordered primary meetings, whereupon a motion to adjourn for one week was made and carried.

INVESTED THEIR FUNDS.—The Greenpoint Division Sons of Temperance, No. 99, at a meeting held a few evenings since, voted unanimously to invest $500 of their surplus funds in United States Treasury notes. One Society at Hempstead, last week, invested $2,000 in these securities, and, in fact, nearly every Society on Long Island, having funds on hand, is preparing to do the same patriotic act.

THE NAVAL CADETSHIP.—The Naval Cadetship, placed at the disposal of the Board of Education by Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, was on Tuesday evening awarded to WM. HENRY MOTT, a pupil of Public School No. 16. The fortunate appointee was born in Hempstead, L. I., and is now 16 years old. His father is a sailor in the Navy.

SHIPPING.—During the month of September the cargoes of sixty-nine vessels were discharged at the wharves is this city, viz.: Sugar, 23; dyewood, 6; hides, 2; ballast, 16; coal, 4; naval stores, 1; salt, 3; guano, 3; copper ore, 2; bone-ash, 1: assorted, 7; iron, 1.

THE LATE JOSIAH REEVES.—The Board of Education have granted the request of the teachers of Public School No. 8 to permit them to place a tablet in that school to the memory of the late Principal, JOSIAH REEVES.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 2—P. M.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm. Sales 20,000 bushels Amber Iowa; 13,000 bushels of Chicago Spring, at 95c.; 16,000 bushels ditto on private terms; 3,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1; 8,000 bushels Winter Michigan and Ohio, $1 10; 7,000 bushels White Canadian, $1 05; 7,000 bushels Red Winter Ohio, $1 05; 10,000 bushels Milwaukee Club on private terms. CORN firmer. Sales 25,000 bushels at 38c., 4,000 bushels at 38½c., 27,000 bushels at 39c. PEAS firm. Sales 2,600 bushels at 56c. CANAL FREIGHTS—18½c. on Corn, 20c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Imports*—12,000 bbls. Flour, 380,000 bushels Wheat, 124,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—248,000 bushels Wheat, 156,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Oct. 2—P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT in moderate demand; sales last night, 3,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 50, and 4,400 bushels Winter Red Indiana, $1 13; this morning, 12,000 bushels Chicago Spring, by sample, $1 04; 2,000 bushels prime Red Indiana, at $1 16, and 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, on private terms. CORN scarce; sales last night, 12,000 bushels Indiana, at 42c.; to-day, 3,500 bushels Illinois, at 44c. BARLEY and RYE quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; Flour 40c.; Wheat 13c., Corn 12c. to New-York. *Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

questions of the *Tribune*. Even the Israelites could not make briks without straw.

FREMONT'S EMBARRASSMENTS AND PROSPECTS.

From the Chicago Journal.

We have at last learned, from a most reliable source; a history of the embarrassments that have impeded the movements of Gen. FREMONT, the obstacles thrown in his path, his present strength and intentions; and we trust that, without furnishing information calculated to benefit the enemy, we may give a part of it, in justice to the General.

Having yesterday, by accident, met the confidential friend and law adviser of Gen. FREMONT, his counsel and partner in the great Mariposa Mine case, F. BILLINGS, Esq., of San Francisco, (one of the highly respectable firm of HALLECK, PEACHY & BILLINGS, the most eminent law firms on the Pacific,) who had just returned from a business visit of three days to Gen. FREMONT, during which time he was the guest at his table and in full confidential intercourse with him, the following statements may be most implicitly relied upon:

In the first place, since Gen. FREMONT assumed the command of the Western Division of our Army, his earnest entreaties for the necessaries for his Department have been slowly and carelessly replied to by the War Department at Washington, and the attention which should have been entirely given by him to the movements of his Army, has been distracted by looking after the money and means to equip, clothe and prepare that large body for action. Of arms, repeatedly called for, the supply has been wholly inadequate, and many of those furnished were of the poorest quality. The guns for the infanty are, a large proportion of them, of the old-fashioned smooth-bore muskets, altered from flint lock to percussion caps, and many of the regiments have almost mutinied at being compelled to receive them. But even of these weapons, there is a large deficiency of numbers, and all his entreaties for more guns have been neglected. His cavalry force is almost entirely without sabres, pistols or carbines; and for this reason, he has been compelled to order from Cincinnati a large supply of lances—a weapon ponderous in size, and to which none of our troops are trained. So in all the other departments, his requisitions from Washington have been neglected, delayed, or passed by, and he has had to go into the streets and on his own credit purchase stockings, shirts, shoes, and such things as are indispensable to his men, and thus his time and attention have been frittered away in looking after details, with which he desired to have nothing to do, and ought to have had nothing to do.

As to speculators and jobbers around him and on his staff, of which so much complaint has been made, the most notorious of them all, ISAAC C. WEARE, late of ADAMS & Co's., San Francisco, a man of great capacity and indomitable energy, but somewhat stained in reputation, was placed on his staff at the urgent request of FRANK BLAIR himself. Gen. FREMONT has applied repeatedly to the War Department to place in charge of the Commissariat and Quartermaster's Departments, at St. Louis, their own officers, and relive him from all attention to these matters. Those requests have been overlooked and disregarded, and he has been left, almost unaided, to raise men, money, equipments, clothing, and all materials for war, with little if any assistance or attention from the Department at Washington, which seems entirely engrossed with the operations under its own immediate eye on the Potomac.

While engaged in this herculean task, jealousies and bickerings have grown up, and Mr. BLAIR and his quondam friends have set upon his flanks like hounds on a stag, and with an enemy in front, with an empty Commissariat and Quartermaster's Departments, he has been called upon to advance a large Army to clear out Missouri and protect the wide field of operations in the West. Nay, more than this; when he was just ready to begin the work, and his troops were embarked, an order came calling from his force six thousand of his best organized and disciplined troops for Washington, or some other point, and then were taken away.

We make no charges, but it really looks as if the War Department had actually intended to sacrifice Gen. FREMONT and his Army. He has now taken the field, with a comparatively small force, to meet an enemy forty thousand strong; the arms furnished him being of the poorest quality, and short in quantity; his artillery force small, and not thoroughly equipped; with a moral gloom over his Army, caused by the disasters of Lexington and Springfield, and set upon by enemies in his rear—but he will end all this clamor by a triumphant victory, or fall on the field.

Gen. FREMONT appreciates fully and precisely his situation. He knows that unless he can achieve a brilliant victory at once, no matter what the embarrassments that surround him, his hard-earned reputation as a military man has gone forever; and, stimulated by this, and goaded as a stag at bay, as may be seen from his letter, written just before his departure, he will "stake his fortune on the hazard of the die," and disappoint his enemies and cheer his friends within a short time by a brilliant victory, or will end his career forever.

We have an abiding faith in the capacity of Gen. FREMONT. We have known him well in California, and have listened by the hour to the gallant KIT CARSON, as he detailed events in his life at FREMONT'S side, showing his great ability, unyielding persistence and daring courage; and we say to the people of the Northwest, wait patiently events that will soon culminate. JOHN C. FREMONT will conquer all obstacles, overcome all difficulties, and "achieve *true greatness*."

We are gratified to know that Mr. BILLINGS proceeds at once as a disheartened gentleman—a man of worth, of truth, of piety—to Washington, and will frankly and fully state to the President Gen. FREMONT'S situation, his wants, his demands and necessities; and show him where the fault really is. It may be that the General will again be beaten, and his life lost in the great struggle now before him. If such should be the fate of the Army in Missouri, impartial history will show that the fault was at Washington, not at St. Louis. CALIFORNIAN.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Texan soldiers on Governor's Island were paraded a few days ago for the purpose of having arms issued to them. They have been unarmed since their surrender in Texas. But only thirty out of the whole number consented to receive arms. Subsequently they were again paraded and addressed by their officer, who explained that, although they were asked to take arms, it was not intended that they should be required to do anything in violation of the oath forced upon them in Texas. After this assurance, all the men, with the exception of two or three, took the arms offered them, and are now doing regular guard-duty on the island. Hitherto they have had no duty at all to attend to beyond the necessary camp policing. The men generally are dissatisfied at not receiving their discharge, which they expected would be granted to them on their arrival at Fort Hamilton

Five of the Fort Hatteras prisoners confined in Castle William have died, and been buried on the Island. It is said that there is more want of personal cleanliness among them than is absolutely justified by circumstances. Some of them have acknowledged to their custodians that they did not know exactly what they were fighting for, but that they went with the majority.

The steamship *Roanoke*, lately of the New-York and Virginia line, has been chartered by Government, and is now taking in coals. It is not known where she will go, but she is expected to take troops somewhere.

The sloops-of-war and gun-boats ordered by Congress will soon be completed. By the end of October they should all be in commission, and ready for any service required of them. On the 5th inst. the gun-boats ordered expressly for the Western rivers will be due at Cairo, according to contract.

The United States storeship *Release* has received all her provisions, stores, &c., and will ship her crew immediately, preparatory to going to sea.

The *Rhode Island* commenced to take in her stores yesterday.

The *Augusta* left the Navy-yard, and joined the *James Adger*, *Alabama*, and *Unadilla*, now lying off the Battery, waiting for the *Ottawa*.

The three boats now being built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard are progressing very satisfactorily, and will probably be ready for launching about the end of the month.

The purchased steamer *Whitehall* arrived at the yard, and her machinery was surveyed, and the steamer *Ellen's* machinery also, which arrived at the yard a few days ago.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The *Harriet Lane* sailed from here to-day, with an incomplete armament.

The gun-boat *Sciota* was launched this morning.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE GUN-BOAT SENECA.

The United States gun-boat *Seneca*, just completed at the Novelty Works, yesterday made the trial trip, with the Government inspectors and a considerable party of other gentlemen on board. Among others were Capt. JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commodore GREGORY, HORATIO N. ALLEN, and Capt. FORBES. The vessel left the Novelty Works at 9½ o'clock A. M., and proceeded under moderate steam down the bay. During the trip the propeller was worked up to 90 revolutions per minute, the vessel attaining a speed between 10 and 11 knots an hour. The machinery worked perfectly, and gave entire satisfaction to the inspectors. During its greatest velocity, there was no heating of the journals apparent, a circumstance which was highly gratifying for the first trial. The vessel went outside the Light-ship, and on her return she was handed over to the Government, and left at the Navy-yard. This is the third vessel completed by the Novelty Works within the required time, and the fourth, the *Pembina*, will make her inspection trip on Friday. The *Seneca* is of precisely the same dimensions as the other boats, which have been fully described in the TIMES.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

All is intensely quiet along the lines. Information has been received by telegraph up to to-night from all our camps on the Virginia side of the river, and from Gen. BANKS' command, representing everything as void of interest.

NEW FORTIFICATIONS.

Strong fortifications have already been completed on Munson's and adjoining hills by our troops, which will be made still stronger.

THE ENEMY DISAPPEARED.

The enemy are no longer seen in the vicinity of Falls Church, but have fallen back towards Fairfax and the line between there and Springfield Station. Their advanced column from Leesburgh to the Junction is slowly retreating. There are ten thousand troops between Fairfax and Leesburgh.

THE REBEL INTENTIONS.

Speculation is quite rife as to the movements of the rebels. It is supposed that they either intend to go into Winter quarters at Manasses or Richmond, and also to send a large quota of their forces to Kentucky.

REBEL DISAPPOINTMENT.

A lady who has just arrived from Winchester states that all classes of society favoring secession felt the vital necessity of the rebels winning a victory opposite Washington. She adds that the rebel retreat will have the most depressing effect. The frosty nights occasion much discontent and murmuring in the rebel camps. It has all along been a part of their programme to spend the Winter in Washington and Baltimore, where they could have comfortable quarters. Disappointed in this, it will be impossible to hold them together—ragged, destitute and exposed as they will be in Dixie.

THE REBELS DOWN THE POTOMAC.

The rebel batteries on the Potomac are silent. Not one has spoken within six days past. A vessel arrived up this morning, having passed their strongest batteries without interference. She reports a large fleet of Government vessels just below Freestone Point, bound up, with Government stores. One of our gun-boats remains in that vicinity to note any change in the rebel movements.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW-ENGLAND.

A military department, to consist of the New-England States, was created to-day, with Gen. BUTLER in command. It is to be called the Department of New-England.

TREASURY NOTES CIRCULATING.

Several hundred dollars in Treasury notes have been set afloat in this city, on the payment of the employes of the Executive Departments, during the past few days.

VISITORS.

There has been a great influx of visitors at the hotels, recently. Among them is Ex-Speaker PENNINGTON.

NEW-GRENADA CLAIMS.

Hon. E. W. LEAVENWORTH, the New-Grenadian Commissioner, goes North to-morrow, for a brief visit to his family. The Commissioner on the part of New-Grenada, Mr. HURTADO, remains in the city.

EX GOV. PATTERSON.

Ex-Gov. GEORGE W. PATTERSON, of Chautauque County, who has been here for several days on business, starts home to-morrow morning.

GOING TO FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen. MANSFIELD and Staff leave to-morrow morning on a brief visit to Fortress Monroe.

FUNERAL OF GEN. GIBSON.

The funeral of the late Gen. GIBSON was attended to-day by the President, Cabinet, the Military, and a large concourse of citizens.

TROOPS FOR FREMONT.

Influential gentlemen are urging the transfer of the Pennsylvania reserve of 12 regiments to St. Louis.

BOARD OF INQUIRY.

An Army Board of Inquiry is in session at Tennalytown, examining the officers in the regiments located there.

DR. RUSSELL BACK AGAIN.

RUSSELL, the London *Times* correspondent, reached here, to-night, from his prairie shooting excursion in Illinois. Last Sunday, while shooting on the prairies, he was arrested, taken before a country Squire and fined $30, for violation of the Sabbath law. It occurred at Wilmington, Mill County, near Chicago.

ARMY REGISTER.

The War Department has just issued a new Army Register, showing the exact condition of the Regular Army since the numerous resignations.

IMPORTANT REPORT FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The gun-boat *Conestega* went down the river, last night, within three miles of Columbus. She chased the rebel gun-boat *Jeff. Davis*, obliging her to take shelter under cover of the rebel batteries on shore. It was ascertained that the *Jeff. Davis* had an armament of 4 six-pounders.

The *Conestega* found the rebel signal fires burning several miles this side of Columbus.

The Charleston Bridge has been repaired, and trains are running to-day.

The woods back of Bird's Point are said to be alive with rebels.

Continued skirmishing by the pickets is reported.

The latest reports from the South say that a large portion of Gen. PILLOW'S Army have crossed the river at Belmont, *en route* for Cape Graudeai.

Col. LOGAN, with 45 men, went up the Mississippi, on Monday, to capture a company of rebels near Charleston, Mo. Another party left Bird's Point for the same purpose. The expeditions have not yet returned. LOGAN was reported at Charleston last night. He had seized a large quantity of corn belonging to the rebels.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The Senate resolution offered by Mr. WHITAKER yesterday, requesting Gov. MAGOFFIN to resign, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The House adopted resolutions instructing Messrs. BRECKENRIDGE and POWELL to resign, by a vote of 55 to 31.

NATHAN GARTHER, Jr., has been confirmed as Secretary of State *vice* Mr. MUNROE, who has gone South.

Both Houses passed the $2,000,000 loan.

CONFLICTING RUMORS.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2.

The city is quiet, but conflicting rumors prevail regarding the intended military movements in Kentucky, but nothing sufficiently definite or authentic to communicate.

THE CHEROKEE SECESSION.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

In consequence of the secession of the Cherokee Nation and its alliances with the rebels, Col. MCNEIL, Assistant Provost-Marshal, has issued a proclamation notifying the St. Louis Building and Saving's Association that the sum of $33,000, being part of an annuity paid the Cherokees by the Government of the United States, now on deposit in that Institution, is, under the act of Congress, forfeited to the United States, and confiscated to their use and benefit.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The Nashville *Union and American* contains Gen. JOHNSTON'S proclamation to the people of Kentucky. It is similar in tone to that of Gen. BUCKNER.

The same paper says: "We are informed that a large number of Kentuckians are flocking to BUCKNER'S standard," and requests ample provision to be made for those who are destitute of arms, &c.

It says Major PENTON, from Louisville, has secured six locomotives and a large number of cars for the rebels.

Gov. HARRIS has called for 30,000 additional volunteers in accordance with Gen. JOHNSTON'S requisition.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* says there has been a wonderful influx of Tennesseans into New-Orleans since the passage of the Sequestration Act, but somehow they left their families in the Northern States.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 24th ult. says, it is rumored that Gen. MCCLELLAN caused to be shot 400 Hessians for insubordination at Washington, rather than send them to Tortugas.

The same paper is instructing farmers how to make potash, as a means of supplying soap, of which the South appears to be destitute.

ARREST OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

QUINCY, Ill., Wednesday, Oct. 3.

Messrs. FLAGG and LATKINS, of the Quartermaster's Department, who have just arrived from the West, report that the commanding officer at Monticello, Mo., had placed under arrest all the County officers. They will be sent to St. Louis for trial.

Letters from some of GREEN'S men, taken from a rebel arrested at that place, state that the rebels at Lexington were badly frightened, and would probably scatter into small parties before Gen. FREMONT'S forces could be sufficiently concentrated to attack them.

A SUPPOSED PIRATE.

Capt. CATHCART, of the schooner *Fleetwood*, arrived this morning from Fort Pickens, reports that on the 29th of September, when three miles south of Cape Hatteras, saw a fore-and-aft schooner, pilot built, (probably the *Henrietta*,) with a color in her rigging as a signal for us to speak her, but she being a suspicious-looking customer, and seeing a large gun amidships, concluded to give her a wide berth. She made no attempt to chase us.

IN PURSUIT OF THE SUMTER.

The steam-frigate *Powhatan* was signaled off Demarara on the 14th, in search of the privateer *Sumter*. She proceeded towards Surinam, at which place the *Sumter* had been a short time before.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

The following steamships are now taking in coal and provisions for the Government, viz.: *Vanderbilt*, *Atlantic*, *Baltic*, *Roanoke* and *Coatzocoalcos*. They are also having berths put up for the purpose of carrying troops.

The propellers *Seneca*, *Uncas* and *Sachem* have been sold to the Government on private terms.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

A VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.

His Excellency Gov. MORGAN has been requested by the War Department to constitute one of the regiments from the State of New-York an Engineer Regiment, and to get the same ready for active duty at the seat of war with the greatest possible dispatch. He has accordingly ordered that the regiment organized by Col. SERRELL, as the Engineer and Artisan Regiment, be remustered into the service of the United States as engineer officers and soldiers. This is the only engineer regiment that has been called for by the United States Government from any of the States. The men of this regiment will receive the pay of sappers and miners, and the officers will rank other volunteers. Col. SERRELL brings a widely-known name as an Engineer to this service. Although but 34 years of age, his name is identified with many works in this country, among which are the first suspension bridge across the Niagara River and that at St. John, N. B. He has built fourteen railroads, been connected as Engineer with the water-works of Boston, Brooklyn, Bridgeport and St. John; has been four years Consulting Engineer of the Hoosac Tunnel, and was Consulting Engineer to the Committee of the House on the Pacific Railroad. He is familiar with the country and fortifications about Beaufort, N. C., where he owns a large tract of land. In fact, built the railroad connecting Beaufort with Goldsborough, and also that connecting Cape Fear River with Western North Carolina.

VOLUNTEERS' DEPOT.

Four companies of the Fourth Irish Brigade, and one company of the Twelfth Regiment, Capt. BOYLE, were inspected and mustered into the service of the United States yesterday.

VOLUNTEERS' DEPOT.

Seven companies were inspected and mustered into the United States service on Tuesday, viz.: Co. C, Berdan's Sharpshooters, Capt. HASTINGS; Cos. A and B, Seward's Own, Capts. SCHUSTER and FISCHER; three companies Marine Artillery, Capt. HOWARD, U. S. N.; Co. H, Morgan Rifles, Capt. HURLBAUER; and Co. H, New-York Rifles, Capt. TODD.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

JUDGE MAYNARD ROBBED.—JOHN T. BROWN, formerly a constable, now a bill collector, was arrested by Officer CUMMINGS, of the Tombs Police Court, on Tuesday evening, charged with having stolen $322 32 from Judge ABDA K. MAYNARD, of the Marine Court. The accused had a claim against the Judge for collection, and presented it on Saturday, when he had no money in his pocket. Mr. MAYNARD sent BROWN to GEORGE H. PURSER, with directions for the latter to draw a check in his favor upon the Broadway Bank, payable to him or his order. Instead of doing so, BROWN requested Mr. PURSER to draw the check payable to bearer, which was done, and he, of course, had no difficulty in obtaining the money from the bank. After waiting a reasonable time, and hearing nothing of BROWN, Judge MAYNARD made inquiries which satisfied him of the man's dishonesty. He, therefore, had him arrested, and Justice OSBORNE has the case under examination. The prisoner refused to account for the money.

A COLORED SECESSIONIST.—WILLIAM JONES, a stalwart negro, whose manners proclaimed him to be demented, was arrested on Tuesday evening for assaulting Officer BOOTH, of the Twentieth Ward. The prisoner had a large bag of meal under one arm, and was mounted upon a barrel in Thirtieth-street, harranguing a crowd of men and boys. The burden of his discourse was the happiness of southern slaves, and he announced his determination of going to Dixie's Land to tender his feeble arm in support of the rebels—the aforesaid bag of meal being provided for his journey. The policeman hearing his ravings, asked him if he had not talked enough, and at the same time pushing over the barrel caused a subsidence of the eloquence. JONES was naturally irate at the indignity, and springing to his feet, hit the officer in the face, coupling the blow with the assertion that he could whip any Yankee policeman. The result, however, did not verify the boast, and the "colored gemman" was marched to the station-house. Alderman CHIPP yesterday locked him up.

FRAUD UPON THE RELIEF FUND.—A lady-like woman, named ANNE FELLEN, *alias* BAUER, was committed yesterday by Alderman CHIPP, at Jefferson Market, for defrauding the City to the extent of $17 50, by obtaining relief from the fund provided for the families of volunteer soldiers. On the 2d of last August the prisoner went to the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the Sixth Senatorial District, No. 16 Fourth-avenue, and presented a certificate from the officers of the Eighteenth Ward, representing that she was the wife of a private in Company B, Eighth Regiment, N. Y. V., then in actual service, and recommending that the sum of $3 50 per week should be allowed her. The document appeared to be genuine, and she received aid to the amount above stated. It was afterwards discovered that her real name was BAUER, and that she had no claim to the charity of the fund. Her arrest was not effected until yesterday.

CROTON DEPARTMENT.—The work of laying the seven-feet pipes across the High Bridge is progressing with a rapidity promising very speedy completion. At each gate-house, new gates have been constructed and the two three-feet pipes have been brought around and inserted on the west side, while a third gate has been placed at each end of the bridge to regulate the passage of the water through the large pipes, which will soon be inserted. The new reservoir is being pushed forward with all the dispatch commensurate with strength and durability, by the energetic contractors, but it is scarcely probable that the embankment will be sufficiently settled to allow the reservoir to be filled. The lower gate-house, now nearly completed, is pronounced by all scientific men who have examined it the finest piece of masonry on this continent, and not excelled by any similar work in the world.

Board of Education.

REPORT OF THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT.—WARMING AND VENTILATION.

A stated meeting of this Board was held last evening, President CURTIS in the Chair.

A communication was received from the City Superintendent, giving the results of his observations after visiting the various schools during the present term, and recommending the following reforms: First, that some measures be adopted to prevent overcrowding of the schools, particularly the Primaries, which he thinks should not consist of over 800 pupils each; second, that stringent regulations be adopted to insure the vaccination of pupils before entering the public schools; and third, that the present system of recesses for the different classes be abolished, and the former plan of two sessions a day be restored, with an intermission of an hour between the two, allowing the pupils to go home to dinner. After some discussion, in which the suggestions of the Superintendent were favorably regarded, the communication was referred to the appropriate Committee.

The report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of the removal of the heating apparatus from School-house No. 33, in the Twentieth Ward, and the substitution of Baker & Smith's apparatus, was called up, and a lengthy discussion followed, in which the comparative merits of Baker & Smith's, Vining & Co.'s, Harrison's, and other makers' heating apparatus, were freely canvassed, and also the action of the School officers of the Twentieth Ward, in contracting for the work without previously advertising therefor, in accordance with the rules of the Board. The report of the Committee was finally adopted.

Reports of Standing Committees were then received, and several from the Finance Committee, ordering the payment of sundry small bills, were adopted, after which the Board adjourned to Wednesday next, Oct. 9.

The Trial Trip of the City of New-York.

It is only on rare occasions that Commerce lends herself to relaxation, but when she does so it is with so complete a heartiness, that we forget her usual austerity and are carried away with the genuine pleasure of the event. The proprietors of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are not given to play. Any one who takes the trouble to step upon their wharf at Pier No. 44, will find that their usual avocation is to crush, run over, and otherwise utterly annihilate the mere seeker after idleness. Carts that are driven by men who apparently thirst for your life; horses of venerable aspect but savage instincts; ropes that lie under your feet and deceitfully pretend to be fastened until you tread upon them, when they run away with a shriek; huge bales and barrels that stagger in mid-air as if they too had seen the elephant before going on board; platforms that sidle up to the ship's side insidiously, and lurch you overboard if you are not very wide-awake—these are the sort of things that welcome the ordinary visitor to Pier No. 44. He sees around him a scene of activity. Commerce, like a sturdy wench, has her petticoats looped up, and her arms bared, and the words which drop from her lips are not the peaceful communings of a gentle spirit. The average visitor, in a word, is very apt to have enough of it.

But yesterday was a festival in the calendar. The Company's wharf was as quiet as a convent, and in the matter of getting in as difficult, except to the privileged. Those who were armed with a ticket speedily found that the proprietors meant play and not work for this day at least. All the usual obstacles were removed, not even a cab-driver remaining to tell where once they had been. Lying snugly by the wharf was the little steamer *Birkbeck*, and out in the stream could be seen the new steamer the *City of New-York*. It was to give the latter vessel an American baptism that the day had been set apart. Mr. J. G. DALE, the agent of the line, generously availed himself of the opportunity to extend invitations to a large number of guests. Some of our most prominent citizens were represented. We noticed among others, Mr. Collector BARNEY, Mr. THURLOW WEED, Mr. J. W. GERARD, &c.

The cards hinted that the steamer *City of New-York* would start about 10 o'clock, but it was an hour later when she pointed her bows for the hook of the renowned Sandy. The run to Quarantine was accomplished in a few minutes, and there the ship lay to, to receive some guests from the British ship-of-war now anchored off Staten Island. When these worthy tars had come on board she steamed gently down to the United States gun-boat, whose iron teeth grinned horribly a ghastly smile, and whose boarding crew immediately made preparations to look into our intentions, and see whether we ought not all be sent to Fort Lafayette. A word from Collector BARNEY satisfied the officials, by which we were spared, no doubt, the ignominy of a prison or the alternative of being blown into atoms.

The *City of New-York* is one of the fastest screw-steamers afloat. Her engines are new, and cannot, of course, be worked up to their full speed at present; but, notwithstanding this, and a very low pressure of steam, she accomplished a speed of 14 miles an hour. An idea can be formed of her running capabilities, when we state that on the return stretch she held her own with the *Clifton*, which is considered one of the fastest ferry boats on the bay. She is nominally of 600 horse power, the diameter of her cylinders being 85 inches and length of stroke 42 inches. Her engines, two in number, are horizontal, and act directly on the screw shaft. They are supplied with WADDLE'S patent balanced slide-valves, which enables both engines to be wrought with two hands. To supply these magnificent specimens of mechanism with vitality, there are 6 tubular boilers with 20 furnaces, the water being produced by SEWELL'S patent condenser. The boilers have been proved at sixty pounds pressure—more than double what they are ever likely to experience. The screw has three blades, is 18 feet in diameter, and has a pitch of 29 feet. When we add that the length of the ship is 340 feet, and her breadth of beam 40 feet 6 inches, we have said all that the general reader will desire to know concerning her technical merits.

The trip yesterday extended from Sandy Hook into the dining-saloon, and thence back to New-York. Some deluded enthusiasts stated that the ship really got a glimpse of Fire Island. Those who were on deck probably saw that charming spot, but the majority, it is grievous to state, were down stairs, partaking of a hospitality which really seemed to be inexhaustible. A better collation has seldom been seen, and, thanks to the admirable officers, it was served without confusion. After the vulgar but prevalent cravings of appetite had been satisfied, there was, of course, a little toasting, and it was noticeable that at this period Mr. THURLOW WEED, scenting the speech from afar, quietly took his departure. Mr. Collector BARNEY was not so fortunate, for he was captured in the act, and not released until he had pleasantly and humorously acknowledged the attentions of his friends. Capt. PETRIE, the Commodore of the line, was also toasted, and the heartiness with which his name was hailed by the guests proved how sincerely he is esteemed. A better sailor, or a more kindly gentleman, does not float or walk. There was Capt. JUDKINS, too, of the *Persia*, beaming benevolently on the works of his rivals, and a fine band of music outside to give point and emphasis to such toasts as the "Queen," and the "President of the United States."

It was dark before the vessel returned to her wharf, but conviviality and propriety prevailed up to the last moment. The excursion, indeed, was one of the pleasantest we have ever attended. The ship behaved splendidly, and in her fastest moments was free from the thumping so common to propellers. She is a worthy addition to the many fine steamers belonging to this excellently conducted line, and will, we have no doubt, give a good account of herself hereafter.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

INVESTED THEIR FUNDS.—The Greenpoint Division Sons of Temperance, No. 99, at a meeting held a few evenings since, voted unanimously to invest $500 of their surplus funds in United States Treasury notes. One Society at Hempstead, last week, invested $2,000 in these securities, and, in fact, nearly every Society on Long Island, having funds on hand, is preparing to do the same patriotic act.

THE NAVAL CADETSHIP.—The Naval Cadetship, placed at the disposal of the Board of Education by Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, was on Tuesday evening awarded to WM. HENRY MOTT, a pupil of Public School No. 16. The fortunate appointee was born in Hempstead, L. I., and is now 16 years old. His father is a sailor in the Navy.

SHIPPING.—During the month of September the cargoes of sixty-nine vessels were discharged at the wharves is this city, viz.: Sugar, 23; dyewood, 6; hides, 2; ballast, 16; coal, 4; naval stores, 1; salt, 3; guano, 3; copper ore, 2; bone-ash, 1: assorted, 7; iron, 1.

THE LATE JOSIAH REEVES.—The Board of Education have granted the request of the teachers of Public School No. 6 to permit them to place a tablet in that school to the memory of the late Principal, JOSIAH REEVES.

Wisconsin Democratic State Convention.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The Democratic State Convention at Madison to-day nominated B. FERGUSON for Governor; H. N. BILLINGS, Lieutenant-Governor; CHARLES S. BENTON, Secretary of State; H. L. DOWMAN, Treasurer; P. A. ORTON, Attorney General; and JAMES JOLLMAN for Bank Comptroller.

Resolutions were passed to sustain the present war policy.

Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The American Board of Foreign Missions met here this P. M., Judge STRONG, of Pennsylvania, presiding.

The annual sermon was preached by Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn.

The Treasurer's report shows the total expenditures are $370,000, and a deficit of less than $28,000.

City Politics.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Fifth Senatorial Republican Convention met last evening, at RUNK'S Hotel, in Grand-street. Five delegates each from the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards, responded to their names. JOSEPH L. PERLEY was chosen Chairman, and GEORGE GAMBY, Secretary. The prominent candidates named were Supervisor THOMAS LITTLE, ANDREAS WILLMAN and ANDREW KROFT, the votes being pretty equally distributed between them. After an ineffectual effort to agree, the Convention adjourned, to meet again at the call of the Chair.

THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

Yesterday evening the Sixth Senatorial District Republican Convention met at the Central Committee's rooms, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Sixth Senatorial District. There were three candidates, viz.: ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, ELIOTT C. COWDIN and WASHINGTON SMITH. At the tenth ballot, WASHINGTON SMITH was nominated. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman, Judge BULL.

SEVENTH REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Convention of delegates elected to nominate a candidate for Senator for the Seventh District, met last evening at No. 435 Fourth-avenue, A. R. TROTTER, Esq., in the Chair. Considerable time was spent in hearing the question of contested seats in the Twentieth Ward, and which has terminated by admitting the delegation headed by CUMMINGS H. TUCKER. WM. P. ESTERBROOK offered a series of resolutions, urging every patriot to rally around the Administration, and give it all possible support in its efforts to uphold the Constitution and crush out this stupendous and wicked rebellion. Also, that while in favor of a Union Party in reference to National affairs, it was the duty of the Convention to nominate only honest and able men. On motion of the same gentleman, the following from each Ward were appointed a Committee to confer with the Union Convention, viz.: Twelfth Ward, J. M. Reed; Nineteenth Ward, N. P. Anderson; Twentieth Ward, C. H. Tucker; Twenty-first Ward, H. P. Easterbrook; Twenty-second Ward, B. Firth. A motion that each delegate should name his candidate, called forth a long discussion, but was finally carried, and four candidates were named by the different Wards, viz.: Twelth Ward, Wm. A. Darling; Nineteenth Ward, Darling; Twentieth Ward, J. Gracie King; Twenty-first Ward, J. H. White; Twenty-second Ward, R. H. Shannon. Adjourned until Wednesday.

FOURTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

The Convention met at the Fifth Ward Hotel, and adjourned to Wednesday evening, without making a nomination.

New-York State Politics.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The People's County Convention was held here yesterday. It was presided over by Hon. CHARLES B. SEDGWICK. There was a large attendance, the majority being Republicans. GEORGE GEDDES was nominated by acclamation for Senator. Judge SHANKLAND, JEROME J. BRIGGS, and other prominent Republicans, took the lead in the proceedings.

A straight-out Republican Convention was also held, and ALLEN MUNROE renominated for State Senator. On motion of Hon. AUSTIN MYERS, the Convention warmly indorsed BENJAMIN F. BRUCE, the Republican candidate for Canal Commissioner.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The Democratic Judicial Convention held here to-day nominated THEO. MILLER, of Columbia, for the Supreme Court Judge.

The Republican Convention also met and nominated for the same place ERASTUS COOK, of Ulster.

The Republican General Committee have called a County Convention for Saturday, Oct. 12.

The People's Convention has been called for Thursday, Oct. 10.

KINGSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

THEODRICK R. WESTBROOK has been nominated as the Union candidate for State Senator for the Tenth District.

Canal Accident.

ST. CATHERINE, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

Four gates of lock No. 20, Welland Canal, near Thorold, were carried away, this afternoon, by the schooner *Harriet Ross*, and it will probably take three days to repair the damage.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 2—P. M.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm. Sales 20,000 bushels Amber Iowa; 13,000 bushels of Chicago Spring, at 96c.; 16,000 bushels ditto on private terms; 3,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1; 8,000 bushels Winter Michigan and Ohio, $1 10; 7,000 bushels White Canadian, $1 05; 7,000 bushels Red Winter Ohio, $1 05; 10,000 bushels Milwaukee Club on private terms. CORN firmer. Sales 25,000 bushels at 38c., 4,000 bushels at 38½c., 27,000 bushels at 39c. PEAS firm. Sales 2,600 bushels at 56c. CANAL FREIGHTS—18½c. on Corn, 20c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Imports*—12,000 bbls. Flour, 380,000 bushels Wheat, 124,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—248,000 bushels Wheat, 156,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Oct. 2—P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT in moderate demand; sales last night, 3,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 50, and 4,400 bushels Winter Red Indiana, $1 13; this morning, 12,000 bushels Chicago Spring, by sample, $1 04; 2,000 bushels prime Red Indiana, at $1 16, and 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, on private terms. CORN scarce; sales last night, 12,000 bushels Indiana, at 42c.; to-day, 3,500 bushels Illinois, at 44c. BARLEY and RYE quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; Flour 40c.; Wheat 13c., Corn 12c. to New-York. *Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—2,425 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 17,500 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Barley.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 2—P. M.

FLOUR in better demand. WHEAT—Sales in car-lots, Red State, $1 19; Red Michigan, $1 20; White Genesee, $1 28. OATS steady at 31¾c., afloat, and 30c. for car-lots delivered 32c., at railroad, and 31c. for Chicago, not in good order; sales 30,000 bush. CORN dull—demand fair, but holders prefer storing; sales 6,000 bush. Western Mixed at 53c. BARLEY in fair supply, but not active; sales 8,000 bush. WHISKY, 21c.@21¼c. *Received by Central Railroad*—5,273 bbls. Flour; 77 bales Wool; 395 bags Wheat; 247 bbls. High Wines. *For Boston and East*—2,693 bbls. Flour. *Shipped by Towns to New-York, Oct.* 1—40,400 bus. Corn; 64,900 bush. Wheat; 60,300 bush. Oats; 3,000 bush. Feed.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 2—1 P. M.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT steady; sales, 13,000 bush. Chicago Spring, at 96c.; 20,000 bush. Amber Iowa, at $1; 3,000 bush. Milwaukee Club, at $1; 7,000 bush. Canada, at $1 05; 8,000 bush. White Ohio, at $1 10; 7,000 bush. Red Wabash, on private terms. CORN steady; demand moderate; sales, 17,000 bush., at 38c. PEAS in fair demand; sales, 6,000 bush. Canadian, at 56c. WHISKY a shade easier; sales, 75 bbls. at 14½c. ₱ gal. CANAL FREIGHTS better—18½c. on Corn. and 20c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports* to-day: 9,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bush. Wheat, 140,000 bush. Corn. *Exports*—299,000 bush. Wheat, 193,000 bush. Corn, 6,700 bush. Rye.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

FLOUR firm and inactive. WHEAT advanced; 77c.@78c. for No. 1, and 73c.@74c. for No. 2. CORN ½c. higher; m